Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 58 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.	
1919			
8th March	.. Devanha ..	8092	
15th "	.. Tanjore† ..	4588	
22nd "	.. Chitral ..	6152	
29th "	.. Malta ..	6064	
5th April	.. Somali ..	6712	
5th "	.. Takada ..	6949	Extra
12th "	.. Karmala ..	6963	
19th "	.. Nagova ..	6854	
26th "	.. Delta ..	8089	
3rd May	.. Nankin ..	6863	

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the "Takada" and Karmala" sailing on the 5th and 12th April will be allotted on the 15th of March. It will only be possible to book passages by these steamers for a limited number of A1 priority certificate holders, who should forward their priority certificates to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents before the 15th March, together with a certified copy of the medical certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certified copy of the medical certificate should be obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Passage Committee, who holds the original. It is absolutely essential for the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

On account of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of providing passages for "B" grade priority certificate holders before May, or "C" grade before June. Holders of *all* grades of "A" certificates wishing to travel during March and April should, however, inform the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date when they wish to proceed, as in addition to the Mail steamers there is a likelihood of a limited number of passages being available during these months by steamers from Australia calling at Bombay.

RETURN TICKETS available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
14th March ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers	
1919		
7th March ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
10th " ..	Linga ..	Karachi and Kathiawar ports
13th " ..	A Steamer ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Toyo Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3018	27 h Feb.	1 th Mar
Hwah Wu	G. Sige	4249	14th Mar.	24th Mar.
Hachisu Maru	K. Ikuno	3045	22nd Mar.	1st April
Kaoshu Maru	W. Nagahiro	3187	30th Mar.	9th April
Yubari Maru	T. Ota	2957	3rd April	13th April

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAM. SHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Maru	S. Miyaji ..	24th Feb.	12th March	Italy
Izabo Maru	K. Nishikawa..	28th Feb	10th "	Japan
Kenkon Maru	M. Kaneko ..	4th Mar.	15th "	"
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	8th Mar.	20th "	"
Bushu Maru	K. Uchigoye ..	10th Mar.	19th March	Italy
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	26th Mar	7th April	"
Kokura Maru	K. Wakatake..	8th April	26th April	Japan

For freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Jam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Marri ius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AMARA AND HILLAH.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs, Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods of rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody an interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $1,500,000 at 2/	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK.

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA.
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 4,50,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabura cho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ...	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ...	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be asertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ...	Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ...	Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ...	Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
J. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL.
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ...	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ...	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued ...	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed ...	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up ...	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds ...	11,95,950	15	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City.
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD, GOLD AND SILVER, SILK, EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.

THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms
APPLY TO

For Gujarat.
Mr. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, *Via* Anand.

For Berar & C.P.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.

For Deccan
Mr. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753 Raviwar Peth, Poona.

For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd. 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay.)

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed ...	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up ...	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over ...	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding in the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

All over India for Disinfectant fluids, Boiled oil, Varnish, etc.,

Apply to

THE EASTERN INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

SHANGHVI SADAN,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

PREPARES candidates for L. C. C. and Auditors' Exams: under efficient coach by Principals A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., and M. I. Patel, B. Com., classes held morning and evening. Enrolment daily. Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES

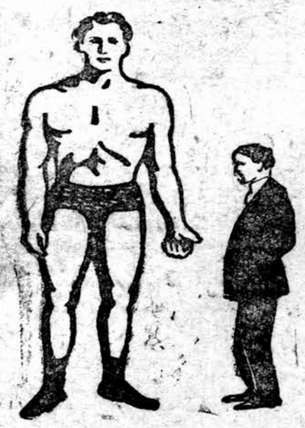
Is the cheapest wholesale and retail house for Perfumery Toilet requisites, Jewellery Post Cards and Curios in Fort.

Gillet Blades saleable at Rs. 2/8.
Angora Creame saleable at Rs. 1/4.

Proprietors HOTCHAND MOTUMAL.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 200. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 63, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.



YOU LIKE TO BE THAT MAN?

CERTAINLY YOU CAN TAKE A COURE OF

NERVO-VITALO PILLS

Six bottles for Rs. 20

and be that person.

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

DEPOT.—

CASH CHEMISTS,

172, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

V.P.P. orders receive prompt attention.

ASK FOR

KABUTO PILSENER BEER

(BEST AND REFRESHING)

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE



SOLE AGENTS:

JEENA & Co

Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

3-6, Old Court House Corner, CALCUTTA.

Agents Wanted where not Represented

Chapman's Abdominal Supporters



are the best because they support without pressure in case of Corpulency, Umbelicu, Gastroptosis, Appendicitis, and of Surgical operations.

With development of Scientific methods in treatment of diseases and bodily ailment Abdominal Supporters have been given more general attention by Medical and Surgical Profession, as well by Public. The whole subject has been carefully thought out by us and every improvement, which thorough Anatomical knowledge and Mechanical Science can suggest has been particularly adopted. Each want or complaint has been provided with suitable appliances with the most beneficial and satisfactory result.

Girgaon / *Bombay.* **Geo. Chapman & Co.** Specialists in Belts & Truss

---

FISH OIL PURE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

TAVEBALLY ALLIBHAI & Co.

Sivri, Coliwada,

BOMBAY Post No. 19

TAILORS

FOR

HIGH FOLK

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO

Modern Tailors & Outfitters

Princess Street BOMBAY.

The Rush for Squibb's.

We are

FLOODED

WITH ORDERS

OF

SQUIBB'S

Ague Specific

from all over the country on account of

THE WAVE OF

INFLUENZA

and

FEVER

now passing over it. It requires our utmost efforts to meet the demand.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Madon Sons & Co.,

CRAWFORD MARKET,

BOMBAY.

Have you ever had a suit Cleaned by us?

IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.



Prompt attention under European Supervision given to all orders.

Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the French Chemical Process thereby making them appear as new and glossy

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing Work.

PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.

Please write for price list

Royal Laundry Co.

16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



We make a Speciality of

Dyeing & Cleaning

Ladies fine Garments and Gents Suits.

FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING Co

19-40, Medows Street FORT. BOMBAY.

SUCCESS IN LIFE



is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS NERVIGOR

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus bearing elements which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 60 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

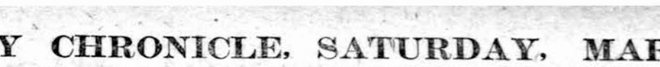
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Every pen guaranteed from Rs. 2-12-0 upwards.

Self-filling pens from Rs. 3-12-0 upwards.

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The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

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Trial Solicited. Catalogues Free.

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excel in the art of

Glazing Shirts and Collars

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Full Jewelled Lever Watch



SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	.. ..	Rs. 25
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When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 25 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO

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THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

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(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from

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Opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.



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FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, etc.

Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.

All kinds of stoves and parts in stock.

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Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, U.S.A.

The Greatest Producer of Single phase Motors in the World.

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For Hot Air Pumping Engines for Household and Irrigation purposes.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
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The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words. 'Apply Box No.....' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MELITA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine showroom.

PADLOCKS—Superior 4 levers unpickable interchangeable key sets of 12. Padlocks having only 4 keys all alike. Price per set of 12 padlocks, 1½ in. size Rs. 25, 2in. size Rs. 29/10, 2½in. size Rs. 38/12. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—A few more STUDENTS for L.C.C. examination, new Batch starts from 10th March, 1919. Fees moderate. Apply sharp THE PRINCIPAL, New Coronation Commercial College, 7, Mohun Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay No. 4. 1233

THE BALSARA TUITION CLASS.—Established last 14 years. Boys and girls taught separately from lowest standard up to Matric. Terms moderate. Apply 59 Gunbow Street, Fort, and 122, Bhobi Talao. 1347

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK with good knowledge of English correspondence and shorthand and typewriting. Apply with testimonials to HARNANDRAI BAIJNATH, Kalbadevi Road. 1326

WANTED AT ONCE—A COURT CLERK and a TYPIST in an Attorney's Office. Only experienced men need apply. Apply in own handwriting. Box No. 348, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1317

WANTED—Experienced ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and TRACERS for a firm of Architects in Bombay. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected, to Box No. 318, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 1201

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER in a Native State, having practical experience. Salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1226

WANTED—An English-speaking AYAH for a child of 3 years to be personally responsible of the child. Local Ayahs kept. Salary from Rs. 50 per mensem or according to qualifications. Apply to Post Box No, 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.' 1324

WANTED—A LADY COMPANION (Eurasian or Indian) for invalid Khoja lady proceeding to Panchgani. Apply with terms to Box No 349, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1318

WANTED.—One very fast STENO-TYPIST, able to take down notes above 120 words and transcribe above 60 words a minute on an Underwood, Woodstock, L. C. Smith or Monarch. Also one very fast TYPIST, able to type by touch system. Salary no question. Efficiency absolutely necessary. No tyros should apply. Apply Box No. 276, Bombay. 1307

—An ASSISTANT to our branch to be opened in Bombay immediately Rs. 50 to start with and must be a capable business man, canvassing orders. Experience in essential. Line of business Timber, Yarn and Piece Goods. candidate will be on probation for 3 apply with references to:—SWAMI Box No. 637, Rangoon. 1202

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK on monthly salary of Rs. 35. Apply to Box No. 354, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1334

WANTED— An experienced COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to DR. E. MOSES, M.D., Balaram Street, Grant Road. 1360

WANTED—2 CLERKS with experience of Solicitors Office. Apply to Messrs. DASTUR & Co., Solicitors, Ismail Building. 1251

WANTED—A CLERK for general duty, well up in English and knowing Typewriting. Apply personally to: Mr. B. H. GANOO, 375, Hornby Road. 1358

WANTED—An influential SALESMAN to push Jap and other goods on commission bases. Apply Box No. 357, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1342

WANTED—A MANAGING CLERK, who has acquired practical experience in a Solicitor's Firm. Apply to Box No. 334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1271

WANTED—A CLERK knowing Canarese and Marathi, Salary Rs. 30 per mensem with usual allowance. Apply personally to the CHIEF TRANSLATOR and INTERPRETER, High Court, Bombay. 1339

WANTED—A MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL TYPIST. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem with usual allowance. Apply personally to the CHIEF TRANSLATOR and INTERPRETER, High Court, Bombay. 1339

WANTED—A good TYPIST, one with decent handwriting and conversant with general office routine preferred. Apply to Box No. 358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1343

WANTED FOR BASRA.—Two CLERKS for Manifest and General Shipping Work with knowledge of typing. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 342, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1292

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Bombay Presidency Association. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the HON. SECRETARIES. 1359

WANTED—Intelligent Influential ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS. Good terms offered to the right man. Apply Box No. 337, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1280

WANTED—SALESMAN, well experienced in Cutlery and Hosiery lines for well-established known firm. Good Salary to capable hands. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 339, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1285

REQUIRED for 44, General Hospital, Deolali, 1 FIRST CLASS TAILOR (Dhurzie), capable of organising a Shop of approximately six assistants. 1 FIRST CLASS BOOT-MAKER (Moochie), for the patients and Personnel. He will be required to employ 4 to 6 efficient assistants.. 1361

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT with neat handwriting required to join immediately to maintain books by the double entry system, and act as well as Cashier. Salary Rs. 100 per month with prospects and Security Rs. 1,000 in cash required. Apply in own handwriting to P. O. Box No. 396 Bombay. 1304

WANTED for services in the Shire Highlands Railways, Nyasaland, Ltd., Limbe, in British Central Africa, three FIRST CLASS INDIAN STATION MASTERS. Salary according to qualifications, three years' agreement with return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1341

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED.—SERVICE by a Parsee Youth of six years' experience in shipping lines and general office work. Apply Box No. 359 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1344

CHEMIST intends joining Industrial Firm or consulting practice. High British qualifications. Indian experience. Speciality dyeing bleaching, oils, soaps. Apply Box No. 340, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1287

WANTED.

WANTED—One SPARE WHEEL for a SWIFT 2-seater car, 700 by 85. Apply J. K. IRANI, 4, Club Road, Byculla. 1313

WANTED—PRIVATE TUITIONS by a Graduate, strong in English, Sanskrit and Mathematics. Apply to Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1340

WANTED to give on hire decent turnout for morning drive only; terms moderate. Apply Box No. 362, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1353

WANTED—As SUB-TENANTS with Hindu Family or separate 2—3 rooms, between Bandra and Andheri. Rent Rs. 15—20. Apply Box No. 350, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1319

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—PREMISES for a big Office in Fort, having good light and air. Apply Box No. 360. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1346

WANTED—One Drawing, Dining and 2 Bed-rooms for Parsis at Gowalia Tank, Gamdevi, or Hughes Road, either separate or as sub-tenants. Apply Box No. 316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1194

WANTED—OFFICE within the precincts of the Fort. Second or Third Floor. Size 50 feet by 50 feet or thereabout—Electric Light and Fans—Lift. Reply to Box No. 336, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1279

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand 18/24 H. P. SIDDELEY-DEASY CAR, due out from Home in a few weeks. Silent Knight engine, Cabriolet body, electric lighting, bedford cord upholstery, 820 by 120 tyres on front 820 by 135 on back. Full particulars on application to Box No. 329 Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 1252

FOR SALE—One set of LARMOUTH BRAIDING MACHINES for the manufacture of Flat or Russian Braid. Sixteen machines of seven spindles each, on one table. Apply for full particulars to JOHN TAYLOR & SONS (M/c), Ltd., 2, Forbes Street, Fort. 1253

FOR SALE—One Self-acting 48" Saw Bench, One Saw Sharping Machine, One Self-acting Shaping Machine, One Vertical Pillar Drilling Machine. Apply The EASTERN ELECTRIC L & P CO., Empire Buildings, Fort. 1223

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2,000 rare assorted PLANTS. Apply N. HORMUSJI, 305, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 1337

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Champion X ½ in. spark-plugs in quantity of not less than 500. Send your offers to N. HORMUSJI, 305, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CONCERT FLUTE, ebony, in D. All keyed with patent on old system of fingering. With case, New, Rs. 50 or offer. Apply Box No. 345. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1303

FOR SALE—NATIONAL SUCTION GAS PLANT of 25 B.H.P., complete with Furnace. Scrubber, Pipes, etc. Apply:—LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaon, Bombay. 1335

BOOKS—FOR SALE—Gentleman's library, on Science, Philosophy, History, Literature, Law, etc. Catalogues ready. Address "B." 119, Great Western Hotel, Bombay. 1328

FOR SALE—Brand new circular Saws, "Eagle Brand" sizes—12in., 18in., 24in., 30in., 36in., 42in., 48in. Apply to MOTILAL KALIANDAS and Co., 288, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. 1356

FOR SALE.—Screw-Cutting Lathes in complete working order. 7', 11, 12, 10, 8 and 6. Apply Box No. 266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1010

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—SUNBEAM; B. S. A. and 6 H.-P., New Hudson Motor Cycle combination, excellent condition. Guarantee perfect order. Accept first offer. Apply Box No. 352, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1331

TYPE—Quantity of English type FOR SALE by Haddon and other makers; heading and body; also cases and other materials: moderate prices. Apply Box No. 353, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1333

FOR SALE—Very good PRINTING MACHINERY in running order. Monopole Lipsic Litho machine with self-water and power, C. P. Gordhan H. S. Cropper Treadles, Stereo Press, and other printing materials in good conditions. Apply to CONTRACTOR PRESS, 443, Duncan Road, Byculla, Bombay. 1354

FOR SALE—One of the finest sites at Lonavla on Tungarli Hill with charming woods, 10 acres and more of Inam land with no building fines, etc., with a convenient self-contained bungalow thereon. Owner is selling it as he has no further use. Apply to Mr. VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1349

FRESH STOCKS received of STENCIL PAPERS for the Rotary and Hand Neo-Cyclostyle, for Handwriting or Typewriting. The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay C. B.—B2.

INSURANCE OFFICES, auctioneers, agents, brokers, will find the D. Gestetner's Rotary Cyclostyle Duplicator, a source of immense profits and savings. 2,000 and over copies taken from one original. Simple—durable—inexpensive. "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.—A3.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

	Rs.
Empire No. 1, Visible, Portable, Fine,	115
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5	175
Underwood No. 5, 2 Cols., B. S. & Tab	180
National Portable No. 3, New, with Case...	190
L. C. Smith and Bros. No. 5, Better	200
Remington No. 10, Visible Better	215 235
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 3, Brief Size	225
Manufacturers; Rebuilt L. C. Smith No. 5	225
American Rebuilt Olivers Nos. 5 and 7...	
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours ...	
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Ribbons, Carbons, other Accessories, Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic address:—TYPEEXPERT.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Visible	215
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	125
Remington No. 7	110
Remington No. 9 Gujerati, little-used ...	225
Empire No. 1 Portable	125
Hammond with Back spacer	125
Blick No. 7 Portable with case	100
Underwood No. 5 with B. S. 2clr. little-used	250
Rebuilt Olivers No. 5 with B. S. and Tab. and Remington No. 10, look and work like new. Lowest Prices. National Portable Typewriter improved Model No. 3, Visible, 2 clrs. B. S. Tab. with improved 2 piece travelling case Rs. 190 Few left.	

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, (B) Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele "Writertype."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—2nd floor on Hornby Road for Office. Apply KANJI CURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle. 1355

TO BE LET—OFFICE fitted with electric fan and light, with or without godown, near Churchgate Street. Refer to Box No. 361, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1348

TO BE LET:—MOTOR SHEDS, motor garage or godowns at Premises No. 4 French Road near Bridge. Apply soon to SETH ABDOOLA ABDOOL RAHIM, Executor of Haji Haroon, 151, Kambekar Street, Mandvi. 1169

TO BE LET—For Parsees and Europeans only from 1st April, single or double flats, on each floor of a newly built building "VICTORY VILLA" at Teipal Road, Gamdevi, complete with Electric Lights and up-to-date Sanitary Arrangements. Apply on premises or N. P. KARANI, 685, Tardeo, Bombay. 1247

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CHANDRAPUR TEA CO,, LTD.
Head Office:—Comilla. Bengal.

2'000 SHARES more are available for sale Nursery for plantation of about 300 acres in course of preparation. Prospectus may be supplied to intending purchasers of shares, free of cost, on application. 1283

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

THE SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
v.
THE AHMEDABAD GINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE above suit was filed in the Court of the First Class Sub-judge of Ahmedabad in consequence of the Defendants having stamped on their Dhoties
No. 24410 and
No. 24010
which are the DISTINCTIVE TRADEMARKS OF THE SWADESHI MILLS CO., LTD.
The defendants admitted the plaintiffs' claim to the exclusive use of the said numbers on Dhoties manufactured by the plaintiffs, and expressed regret for the use of the said numbers, and gave an undertaking not to use in future the said numbers on their Dhoties, whereupon the suit was withdrawn.
For the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.,
1300 TATA SONS LTD., Agents.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND THE ADJACENT STATES.

THE Oriental Encyclopaedic Publishing Company of Cocanada, Madras, beg to inform the public of Bombay that Mr. N. B. Suratker, 22, Churchgate Street, is appointed their local representative and will be enlisting orders for their Encyclopaedia of the Bombay Presidency; and the general public are requested to respond to his call with a patronising spirit and register orders immediately. He will point out the extent of the popularity and support which their volumes have already reached on account of their intrinsic worth. One of their literary staff will follow him to complete the collection of the necessary manuscripts, etc. 1351

WANTED.

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality, FIRST CLASS HEALTH OFFICER answering the qualifications prescribed in G. R. No. 4090, dated 28th January, 1913. The candidates should mention previous experience and qualifications. Knowledge of Marathi so as to be able to read and write the Balbodha and the Modi script is essential.
Applications must reach the undersigned by the 20th March, 1919.
N. C. KELKAR,
President, P. C. M.
Poona City Municipal Office,
1st March, 1919. 1322

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Stores and Provisions for H. M.'s Prize Ships for the period of 6 months ending 15th September, 1919, and will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 5 p.m. of the 14th instant.
Further particulars, specification and forms will be supplied, on application.
H. DIGBY BESTE,
Commander R. N.,
Manager, Prize Steamship Section.
Office of the Prize Steamship Section.
E. I. M., Dockyard, Bombay. 1327

NOTICE.

THE last day for receiving tenders for the purchase of waste of the Sholapur Mills has been fixed for Monday, the 10th instant, upto 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the undersigned,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.
Agents,
The Sholapur S. & W. Co., Ltd.
Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay,
4th March, 1919.

NOTICE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CHANDA COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED can supply coal; rubble and dust of the Chanda Coal. Prospecting Syndicate, Ltd., to Central Provinces Mills, Ginning & Pressing factories, brick burners, and other industrial concerns. Please communicate to
VADILAL & Co.,
3531 Tamba Kanta, Bombay 3.

NOTICE.

THE EXHIBITION of pictures, statuary and other works of art by the Bombay Art Society will commence from the 12th March, 1919. The fee for admission is One Rupee. 1276

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 1919.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, 31st March, 1919.
Entries close on Saturday, 22nd March, 1919.
Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1919, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.
Entrance Fee Rs. 25.
The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.
Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.
With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.
Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the undersigned.
Rules, 1916-1917.
H. E. LEES,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 20th February, 1919. 1063

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RE-REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

IN continuation of this office Advertisement which appeared in the Bombay Dailies of the 31st January, 1919, it is hereby notified that motor vehicles used in the Bombay Presidency, but not bearing a Bombay registration number, should be brought to the HEAD POLICE OFFICE, BOMBAY, for re-registration before the 31st March, 1919. Such motor vehicles in use in the districts should be sent to the District Superintendent of Police of the district for inspection.
F. C. GRIFFITH,
Actg. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 7th March, 1919. 1362

FOR SALE.

ONE excellent pair of HORSES FOR SALE, used to the hills, very useful for Mahableshwar, price Rs. 2,000. Apply to
THE COMMANDANT,
Bombay Body Guard,
1330 Chowpatty, Bombay.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for J. A. Hospital Lashkar. Free moderately furnished quarters provided. Private pratice allowed, outside the hospital hours.
An INDIAN LADY GRADUATE, having good experience of surgical and gynecological work will be preferred.
Applications stating terms and qualifications be addressed to
W. G. NADKARNI, Major,
Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner,
1329 Gwalior State.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY TRAIN SERVICE.

THE following will be the revised train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—
ON SUNDAY, THE 9TH MARCH, 1919.

	471 Down H.M.	473 Down. H.M.
Neral D.	10-10	16-30
Matheran A.	12-10	18-30
	470 Up H.M.	472 Up. H.M.
Matheran D.	8-0	13-45
Neral A.	9-33	15-18

ON AND FROM MONDAY, THE 10TH MARCH, 1919.

	469 Down. H.M.	471 Down. H.M.	473 Down. H.M.
Neral D.	4-30	10-10	16-30
Matheran A.	6-30	12-10	18-30
	470 Up. H.M.	472 Up. H.M.	474 Up. H.M.
Matheran D.	8-0	12-30	15-30
Neral A.	9-33	14-3	17-3

2. Third class ticket holders except the servants of passengers holding servants' tickets on the Matheran Steam Tramway will not be conveyed by 470 Up and 473 Down.
3 469 Down has been introduced specially, to carry parcels of ice, vegetables, fruit etc., to be in time for the Matheran Market. It will also carry passengers.
4. Luggage for all trains must be tendered for despatch at least 10 minutes before the due departure of the train and heavy luggage still earlier.
5. Luggage tendered for despatch within 10 minutes of the departure of the train is liable to be left behind for which the Tramway will not be responsible.
W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 7th March, 1919. 1365

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 220 kit boxes of the description which can be had on application to the Inspector General of Police, Poona.
J. A. GUIDER,
Ag. Inspector General of Police.
Poona, 6th March, 1919. 1350

NOTICE TO CINEMA OWNERS.

WITH this writing it is announced that Messrs. B. Ardeshir and Co., of 102, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have sold their entire stock of cinema films to Mr. J. Aderji of 10, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, who is now the sole proprietor of their film stock and is working under the name style and firm of INTERNATIONAL FILM HIRE SERVICE. All the patrons are, therefore, requested to communicate at the below given address regarding any of their cinema requirements:—
INTERNATIONAL FILM HIRE SERVICE.
102, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay.
1357

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 24th March, at 7 p.m.
M. INNES KER,
E. E. JANION,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

BENARES FAMOUS FRUIT JAM (Murabba.)

AN EXCELLENT AND TASTEFUL TONIC FOR THE SEASON.
Purely manufactured and preserved with care. APPLES JAM, Rs. 3/8; PINE APPLES, Rs. 3 per seer. PEARS JAM, Rs. 2/8; AMBALA'S Rs. 2 per seer.
Trial order solicited.
Order from SWADESHI BROTHERS, Benares City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ARDESHIR PESTONJI GHADIALY and HORMUSJI PESTONJI GHADIALY have contracted and agreed to sell to our client Dr. DOSABHOY KAWASJI PATEL, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.
All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand in to, upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, succession, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, shall be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground known by the name of Kola Madacha Doongar whereof Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas and Bhagwandas Narotamdas are the Fazandars with the bungalow and outhouses thereon situate, lying and being in Worlee Motee Pakady in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand six hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts and being a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3318 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 149 (2), Street No. 43A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by public passage, on or towards the South partly by the property of Rustomji Dosabhoy Sethna and partly by the property of Waman Sadashivjee Vassudevjee Waman and Ramchandra Waman, on or towards the East by the property of the said Rustomji Dosabhoy Sethna and on or towards the West by the Charitable property called Gopchar Public Gowan and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vendors.
SECONDLY—All those two pieces or parcels of Fazandari land or ground now formed into one and known by the name of Dingi whereof Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas and Bhagwandas Narotamdas are the Fazandars together with the tenements, buildings and stable standing thereon situate, lying and being at Worlee in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, both containing by admeasurement nine hundred square yards or thereabouts and both which said pieces of land are together registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3299 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 184 (3), Street No. 86B and are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Bhasker Jassannath Patel and partly by the property of Khoosal Jagannath on or towards the South and West by the Public Charitable property called Gopchar Public Gowan aforesaid and beyond it by the passage to the hill and on or towards the East by the Worlee Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vendors.
Dated this 7th day of March, 1919.
MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER,
1336 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SULEMAN HAJI NUR MAHOMAD and HAJI ABDULLA HAJI NUR MAHOMAD have agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—
All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in Bombay, without the Fort, fronting on the east side of the Coombharwada Second Row in the sub-district formerly of Bhuleswar and now of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 143, New No. 16149, Old Survey No. 146 and New Survey No. 5642, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Coombharwada Second Row, on the North by a passage abutting on the house of Cruzina Babool and on the South by the Duncan Road Cross Road and which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed under No. 59 and are now assessed under C Ward No. 7621 and Street No. 297-211 by the Collector of Assessment.
Dated this 7th day of March, 1919.
MOTICHAND & DEWIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1345

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 743. F749.
6-3-19. Recd. 4-3-19.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KHOJA KARIM.
BHAI PEERMAHOMED MISTRI late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Building Contractor, residing at Nishanpada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
ALIMAHOMED KARIMBHAI of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant and Building Contractor, one of the Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Nishanpada Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Third day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the ninth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. H. HOWARD.
Dated 3rd day of March, 1919.
Messrs. MULJEE & THAKOREDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1361C

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Krishnarao Madhusudan and Ghansham Krishnarao of Bombay, Hindus, the latter a minor by his father and the guardian of his property, the said Krishnarao Madhusudan, have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or either of them or any part thereof respectively by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered waived.

All those two pieces of vacant land situate at Worli Road in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, the tenure area Collector's New Survey Nos. and the Municipal Nos. whereof are mentioned in the Table below :—

Situation.	Collector's New S. Nos.	Area in Sq. Yds	Tenure	Municipal Nos.
Worlee Rd.	1/3073	2789	Foras.	G Ward No. 1558 and Street No. 558
"	2/3061	1572	Foras.	G Ward No. 1531 and Street No. 531.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1364

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BIRSUBAI, wife Narayan Mahadev Nakhwa, late of Bombay, Koli Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sonapur Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

NARAYAN MAHADEV NAKHWA, of Bombay, Koli Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord, residing at Sonapur Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, husband of the deceased above-named ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Third day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 3rd day of March, 1919.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1363

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for fitting water closet accommodation for Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Mansions, formerly known as Watson's Annexe, situated at Apollo Bunder. For particulars apply to the undersigned. The owner will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.

DASTUR & Co.,
Solicitors for Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji.
Ismail Building,
Hornby Road, Fort.
1248

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

28, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS AND FANCY GOODS MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of the Business and Goodwill, with Stock-in-Trade of the Well-known Well-established and Well-patronized Indo-Foreign Agency of 355, Hornby Road, Fort.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at 355, Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the owner (owner retiring owing to old age), the Business and Goodwill with stock-in-trade of the well-known, well-established and well-patronized, Indo-Foreign Agency of 355, Hornby Road, Fort, who have been supplying the wants at reasonable prices of the local and up-country public in respect of reliable goods of household and decoration articles, machinery of domestic economy, etc., etc.

For further particulars please apply to the Undersigned.

Private offers will be received by the Undersigned before the date of sale.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 49 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March 1919, at 1 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Gokalchand Maganlal at the shop of Mr. Gordhandas Nathalal, at Tambakanta, Pydhonie and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. K. V. Ramacharaya and Sons.

49 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese Yarn No. 40 Single.

Terms: Deposit 25 per cent., delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th March 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DEVLALI (BHAGOOR).

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Mr. Phirozshah M. Mirzban and on account and at the risk of Byramji Pallonji Mistry the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th day of June 1913, Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on Wednesday, the 26th day of March 1919, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Bombay, the undermentioned Properties in one lot. First—All that piece or parcel of land together with the two Bungalows known as "Jai Lodge" and "Homi Villa" standing thereon situate lying and being in the Village of Bhagoor in the District and Sub-District of Nasik, admeasuring about 3720 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of Survey No. 348, Pot No. 3, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by a Cross Road, 40 feet wide and beyond that by the vacant land of Ruttonji Jamsetji Dubash, on or towards the East by a setji passage 20 feet wide and beyond that by the Sweeper's Passage and beyond that by the House of Naranji Bhawanji and partly by a well, on the West by the Kandawadi Oart cross lane, and on the South, partly by the passage of the said Oart and partly by the house of Ganpat Marikji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office in No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th March 1919.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 33 PACKAGES WHITE MULLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th March, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa at Vithalwadi, by order of Sheth Cheniram Jasraj and on account and at the risk of Sheth Mathuradas Manji Valji :—

33 packages white Mulls including :—
20 packages Nos. 1099, 2099, 3099, each 120 pieces, yards 19 by 48, 53, 58 inches.
6 packages Nos. 5400, 5500, 5609, each 100 pieces, yards 20 by 52 inches.
7 packages Nos. 9060, 9062, 9065, each of 100 pieces, yards 20 by 58 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 568 BALES YARN JAPANESE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th March, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Attorneys for Sheth Somnath Rupjidas at the shop of Sheth Somnath Rupjidas at 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers mentioned below :—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. K. M. Subbaiyar and Sons :—
400 bales yarn No. 20 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.
143 bales yarn No. 60 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. K. V. Ramacharya and Sons :—
25 bales yarn No. 20 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 725 BALES YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Attorneys for Sheth Somnath Rupjidas at the shop of Sheth Somnath Rupjidas at 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers mentioned below :—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. C. M. Venkata Chellapathy Aiyer :—
50 bales yarn No. 20 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.
100 bales yarn No. 40 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. S. Rajam and Co. :—
100 bales yarn No. 20 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.
50 bales yarn No. 60 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. K. S. Rangacharya :—
200 bales yarn No. 20 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.
225 bales yarn No. 40 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th March, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 28 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 125 BALES JAPANESE GINS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Joharsing Dolatram.
50 bales each 20 pieces Japanese Gins No. Buttak.

On account and at the risk of Seth Keshavlal Chotalal.
50 bales each 20 pieces Japanese Gins, No. Buttak.

On account and at the risk of Seth Dwarkadas Amthabhoy.
25 bales each 20 pieces Japanese Gins, No. Buttak.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 BALES JAPANESE GINS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully, at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Somchand Devcaran and on account and at the risk of Seth Jivanji Noorbhoy of Sutar Chawl.

13 bales each 20 pieces Japanese Gins, No. Buttak.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Narandas Kalkubhoy and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Raghunathdas.

Ex. S. S. "Totomi Maru."
7 Bales Japanese shirtings No. 99000.
Ex. S. S. "Tozan Maru."
1 Bale Japanese shirtings No. 99000.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 PACKAGES PRINTS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Parmanand Chatarbhuj and on account and at the risk of Seth Narayandas Jivraj (of Madhavdas Liladhar.).

8 Packages coloured fancy prints flower.
1 Package prints chocolate.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES JUBILEE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. D. Patel and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Jadavji Thackersy.

3 Bales each 32 pieces Jubilee 43/44 inches, 40/45 yds. goods of Kharas Brothers' office.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES BLACK TWILLS OF THE CENTURY MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the office concerned.

20 Bales each 30 pieces Black Twills of the Century Mills No 6 B 26 by 52 by 9.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th March, 1919.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOW STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

SALE OF 40 BALES YARN NO. 20½.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th day of March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta, by order of Mr. Chaturbhooj Bhawanidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. V. Ramachari and Sons

40 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 20½ China and Moon Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES BLACK CHINTS.

Suit No. 1927 of 1918.

Chhotalal Babansing carrying on business in the name of Rajashi Doongersing Chhotalal
vs.
Sha Babaldas Khemchand carrying on business in the name of Bhogilal Babaldas.

Under instructions from Mr. Chhotalal Babansing, Receiver, appointed by an order made herein on the 21st January, 1919, in the above Suit, Messrs. MODY and Co., will, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th day of March, 1919, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the shop of Rajashi Doongersing Chhotalal in Govind Gully, Mulji Jetha Market :—

15 cases each 60 pieces B Chints No. 7595.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF ABOUT 1,200 BALES COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Insurance Co., concerned, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th and FRIDAY, the 14th days of March 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), each day at the Arthur Bunder, Colaba, where the bales are removed.

About 1,200 bales Cotton damaged by fire and water comprising Compta, Broach, Mohva, Kalajin, Ankleshwar, Nagpur, and other qualities.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers.

Further conditions may be obtained of the auctioneers and will also be declared at the time of sale.

SALE OF 5 BALES WHITE NAINSOOKS No. 1400.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Hajee Mehedy Isfahany, Esqr. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Messrs. Hajee Syed Mahomed Kazrani and Sons sell by Public Auction SATURDAY the 8th March 1919, at 3.30 (S. T.), at Mulji Jetha Market, opposite Dharamrajgully near baling press the following :—

5 bales White Nainsooks No. 1400, of David Sassoon Bond Delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th March, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Handsome Teakwood and Cane Furniture, Electric Table Fan, Gent's Bicycles, Etc., of George Riddell, Esq.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 9th day of March, 1919, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), sharp, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "Excelsior Villa", at Kittredge Road, opposite the Colaba Railway Station, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, valuable handsome household furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, marble top kitchen tables, Chesterfield easy chair, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, sideboard, mirror door almyrahs, dressing, writing and washhand tables, cloth and gown presses, artistic corner cabinets, chairs, plain and tile topped teapoys, hanging book case, cane furniture, iron beds, baba gharry, partition screen, baby's cot, electric table fan, door and window curtains, ornaments, pictures in frames, clothes basket, bath tub, towel horses, glassware, crockeryware, gent's bicycle, etc.

The property of George Riddell, Esq.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES RAICHUR COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bombay Cotton Co., and on account and at the risk of Chavanj Phakirappa & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1919, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of Chanda Ramji's Press, at Colaba.

100 bales Raichur Cotton marked G W C P.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th March 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles.

Furniture such as drawing room suites mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards etc., carved furniture, porcelain and copper bath tubs, clay jars, typewriter, 100 lbs. metal cement and 20 cwts. Plaster of Paris.

1 small revolver No. 31511.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties :—

(1) On account and risk of Messrs. Mahomedally Gulamhusein Imani of Sutar Chawl.
H. J. H. S. 1265-3717/18—2 cases copper foils each containing 200 hooks of 100 leaves. Quality "Job."
H. J. H. S. 1255-3190/91—2 cases copper foils each containing 200 hooks of 100 leaves. Quality "Watch."

(2) On account and risk of Messrs. Abashbai Hussonally of Sutar Chawl.
H. J. H. S. 1265-3187/89—3 cases copper foils each containing 200 hooks of 100 leaves Quality "Watch"
H. J. H. S. 1265-3719—1 case copper foils containing 200 hooks of 100 leaves. Quality "Job."

By order of the Insurance office, concerns and on account and risk of those concerned :—
2 cases Red Label Tapes and splicing gums.

By order of the Poster General of Bombay :—
Unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter Office such as provisions, sundry samples, medicines, tobacco, cigars, native shoes, sample cuttings, picture postcards, wearing apparels, used stamps, books, etc.

By order of the officer commanding Base Postal Depot :—
267 water bottles.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Secondhand bicycles.
1 "Triumph" motor cycle with side car 3½ H. P. in running order.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents :—

(1) Re :—Babul alias Gangadas Vithaldas Insolvent :—
1 silver valki, 2 silver spoons.
(2) Re :—Liladher Roy Sampat, Insolvent :—
1 oven.
(3) Re :—Iakhmidas Pragji Thacker, Insolvent :—
1 safe, table, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th March, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

HOW WILL CODY ESCAPE?

This is the oft-repeated question people ask with eager anxiety when they see their favourite screen hero

EDDIE POLO

enmeshed in dangers such as few mortals have ever passed through. At every step he puts his foot in perils that would appal the stoutest heart and see.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

THE 5th INSTALMENT
of
THE BULL'S EYE

Containing some of the most thrilling scenes in this amazing Adventure Serial.

Episode 9th—DYNAMITE
Episode 10th—COYOTES
OF THE DESERT.

Together with a roaring
L-KO COMEDY
in two parts, and the usual Pictorial News.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

There was an unprecedented rush last week, and
THIS SECOND WEEK
commences to-day, under most auspicious circumstances, of
THE FILM SUBLIME
The Screen-version of an Oriental Paradise, as revealed by

"A Daughter of The Gods!"

is by far the most exhilarating Moving-Picture hitherto offered to the Bombay public. It's a dream, it's an inspiration. Miss Annette Kellerman as

"A Daughter of the Gods"

enraptures you by her devine beauty and her whirling Oriental dances.

The Second Instalment—5000 feet—disclose some startling secrets of Harem-life.

You ramble, as it were, into the innermost recesses of a great Sultan's Zenana; you get a peep into the Eastern Parastan, where no less than 1200 babies swarm as bearded dwarfish Gnomes. You splash and plunge into the foamy waters, where 600 mermaids play their aquatic games.

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

The Gaumont Gazette and a Comedy in the Programme.

Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Rest of the Shows at : 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-15 p.m (S.T.).

POPULAR HALF PRICES.

Excelsior THEATRE

Don't Delay!
Book Now!!

for THE BOMBAY PLAYER'S Production of

"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

PRODUCED AND STAGED BY MR. JAMES McGRATH
COMPLETE ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF EDWARD BEHR.
40 PERFORMERS 40
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
NEXT TUESDAY AND FOUR FOLLOWING NIGHTS.

IMPERIAL
Premier Picture Palace of BOMBAY.

To-night and every night ; 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Every Saturday and Sunday, Matinee at 5 p.m. Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

KACHA-DEWAYANI



THE GREAT LOVE-STORY FROM THE MAHABHARATA (in 6 reels).

Lord Indra's Durbar—Kacha's pilgrimage to learn the "Sanjivani Vidya"—Love at first sight in the heart of the lovely damsel Dewayani—The demons' plot to kill Kacha—The brutal murder of Kacha at the hands of the demons—Restoration to life of Kacha by Shukracharya by the aid of the Sanjivani Vidya—Kacha's refusal to marry Dewayani—Mutual curses—And the parting of the ways.

GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.

A great love story of absorbing interest which will grip the attention of the audience from start to finish.

PATHE GAZETTE
giving the world's notable current news.

The Indian film will be shown for one week only and from next week the Imp will resume showing their great standard productions.

POPULAR PRICES.

Saturday Next: "SAMSON"—A great Itala production.

Now for the peaceful happy conclusion !
All's well that ends well ! The Final finish, this Week, of

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

Last two parts—Naturally the best two parts of the whole Serial. The hardships and the vicissitudes are compensated by the mutual Love of the irrepressible pair ! Come to see how Miles Gaston fulfils his pledge to recover the stolen treasure for Betty Lee, and how the latter stands by her word to reward Gaston for his pains by the gift of her hand and her heart.

See the secret of the Mysterious Phantom revealed.

A grand variety Programme awaits you at the most luxurious Picture-Palace in Bombay.

CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

1 The Universal Screen Magazine
2 3 "THE MYSTERY SHIP" (Final parts)
4 5 A rollicking two-reel Drama "Her Great Secret"
6 A Screaming Comedy

Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-m 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. (S. T.)
Rest of the Shows 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

Don't Fool Yourself!

Good pictures alone won't keep the crowds coming

Take Care

Projection that offends the eye discounts the goodness of the best picture

Men Who Know

The Immortals among the World's Exhibitors, the conspicuous successes, realize what a sensitive thing the human eye is. They do not consider any picture good unless

The Projection Is Good

THE

SIMPLEX

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTOR

It Is the cheapest

because it is so well built that figuring price of machine and up keep, its *better* projection actually costs less.

SOLE AGENTS

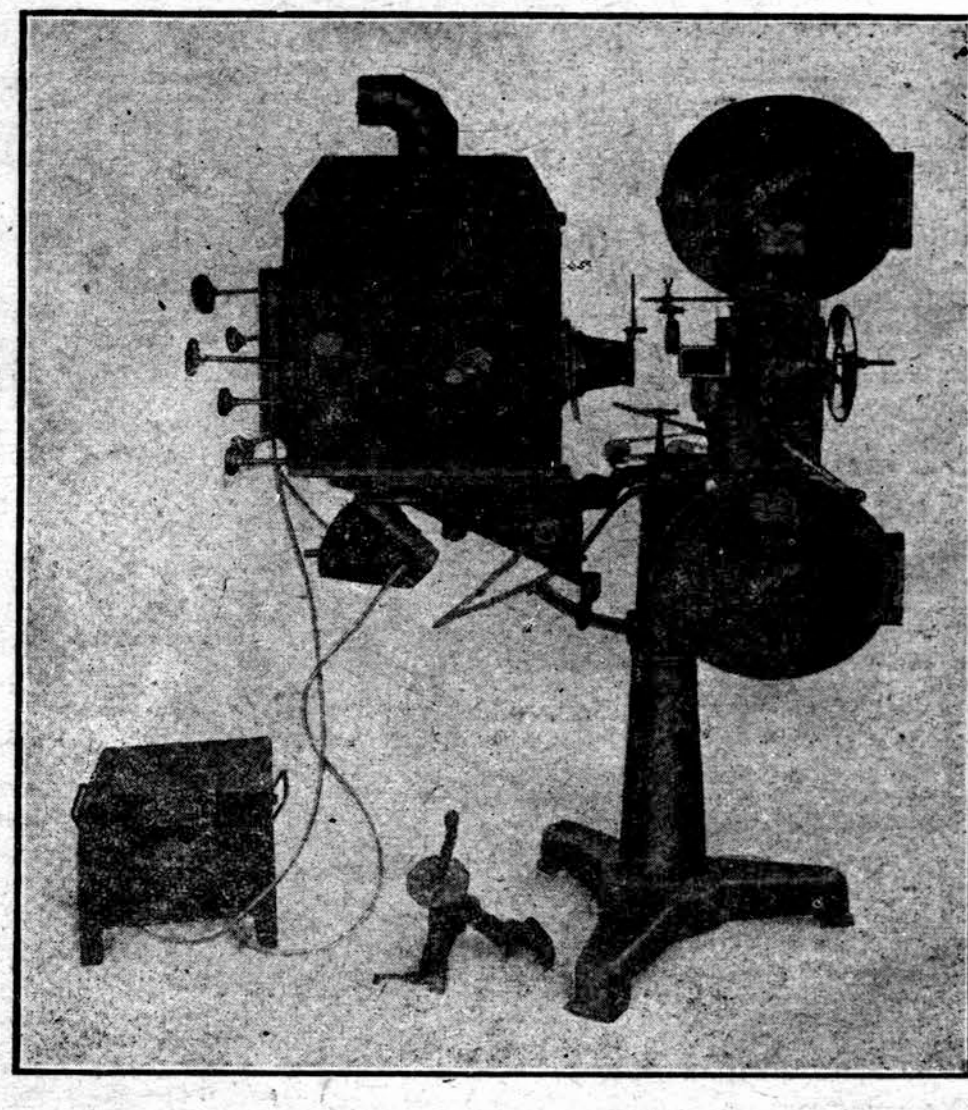
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The Universal Film Mfg. Co.

Heera House, Sandhurst Road

BOMBAY.



AMAZING FEATS OF STRENGTH BY YOUR FAVOURITE

EDDIE POLO

THE HERCULEAN STAR OF THE WHIRLWIND SERIAL.

THE BULL'S EYE

See this week's instalment

EPISODES 9 & 10

together with some more authentic War Pictures

also

A two-reel L.K.O. side-splitter

HEARTS & FLOUR

and

Some beautiful dances by the child dancer

L A BASKETT

KNOWN AS ANNA PAVLOWA JUNIOR

AT

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS—GIRGAUM,

Three shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30

Price Matinees on Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15.

BOMBAY Y.M.C.A.

"Conder" Open Doubles Tennis Tournament

Entries close on Thursday March 13th, 1919.

Commence on Saturday March 15th, 1919.

For full particulars apply to Hony. Secretary (Tennis), Y.M.C.A. *Wodehouse Road*

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF

H. H. The Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad of Baroda

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will perform at the

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

GRANT ROAD

Wed. 5th March 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

[*SANGIT*] **Mooka Nayak** [Acts 1 to 3

Sat. 8th March 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

[*SANGIT*] **Sanshaya Kallol** [Acts 1to5]

Sun. 9th March 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

[*SANGIT*] **Vidyaharana** Acts 1 to 3

K. P. PANDIT, *Manager.*

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BOOKS ON PHYSICAL CULTURE.

	Rs.	a.
Encyclopedia of Physical Culture by Bernar Macfadden, 5 vols.	90	0
Strengthening the Eye (Scientific Eye training in 28 lessons) by Macfadden and Bates, M. D.	14	8
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(Illustrated) 2 vols.	35	0
(Un-Illustrated) 2 vols.	25	0
Kellog's Plain Facts, 2 vols.	12	8
Mrs. Herbert's Sex Lore	7	8
Books by Alsaker, M. D., Maintining Heath	11	6
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Getting Rid of Rheumatism	8	2
Dieting Diabetes and Brights Disease	8	2
JUST OUT.		
On Society, by Fredric Harrison	10	8

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT PICTURES

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A 5-REEL THRILLING DRAMA :-

"An American Gentleman."

Picturization of the famous play. A thrilling drama describing an unscrupulous man who tried to steal the treasure of his benefactor. Featuring the famous star WILLIAM BONELLI.

"Suez Canal" (A Scenic)

And a beautiful comic:

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT:

To-Morrow (Sunday)

at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

BRILLIANT NEW PICTURE BILL

Commencing with the latest local Topical :—

"H. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY LLOYD'S VISIT TO KARACHI"

A splendid topical shewing His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd addressing the released Kut-prisoners and performing a ceremony at the Jehangir Kothare's Park at the New Clifton which will memorialize the distinguished visit.

Mr. E. A. DuCASSE

The well-known Showman of Calcutta Again on the Stage of

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Connaissers of Pictures will be delighted with the news.

A presentation of a 5400 feet picture of British Production

Acted by British Actors and Actresses of Fame:

"MEG O' THE WOODS"

With Queenie Thomas in the Title Role.

A three generation story on the lines of Milestones, describing love with its delights in the first stage, troubles and sufferings in the second, and when reconciliation comes in, true happiness finally reigns supreme.

Prices :—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, March 7.

Wide fluctuations have occurred in the local market during the past week. On Saturday last the highest and lowest quotations for Fully good Broach April-May were Rs. 499 and Rs. 481 and on Monday Rs. 496 and Rs. 482. Tuesday's variations were from Rs. 474 to Rs. 456, and Wednesday's Rs. 449 to Rs. 432. Yesterday the opening price was Rs. 452 and the highest Rs. 463, the market closing at that price. To-day the bazaar opened at Rs. 466 and advanced to Rs. 475. Closing rates were as under.

Early in the week the feeling was very bearish, and on Tuesday and Wednesday sellers were falling over one another in their endeavours to put out sale. The market was depressed and nervous. Ready cotton was offering at very low rates for want of margin, and it was anticipated that Broach would go below Rs. 400 for contracts. Up country orders to sell as hedges against ready cotton were coming in freely, holders being nervous at the continued fall in rates and absence of demand for ready. A change took place on Wednesday afternoon owin to a better demand for ready, and yesterday and to-day the tone was decidedly firmer both for ready and forward, and confidence seems to be returning. We may still see fluctuations, but it looks as if we had seen the bottom of the market on Wednesday in the early part of the day when Broach April-May was at Rs. 432. A large business has been done during the week in Broach, and Bengals have moved more freely. Japanese export houses were buyers of Broach during the decline.

The fall in prices has at last attracted buyers of ready cotton, and from dull and drooping markets up to Tuesday we have seen a decided improvement during the last day or two, and there has been quite a good demand for Bengals and Broach, in which Oomras have also shared. Prices are now steadier and should the enquiry continue we may look for better markets all round.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	471
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	345
Fine M. G. Oomras	"	418

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 7TH MARCH 1919.

		Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	[illegible]70
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	341
Fully Good M G Bengal	May	357
[illegible]	March	416
Fine M. G. Oomras	May	432
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	March	386
Good M. G. Southerns	May-June	463

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M G. Bengal	370	363	353	343	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	365	358	348	338	"
M.G. Khandesh	..	396	386	376	"
M G. Oomras No3	423	416	406	396	"
M.G. Oomras No4	—	396	386	376	"

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	For week ending 6th March 1919.	Total to date since September 1st. 1918 (1918/19)	1917 (1917/18)
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	5,380	114,969	150,388
Central India	4,554	62 945	38 149
Barsee and Nugger	2 473	60.070	50,891
Hyderabad Gaorani	3 495	52,074	17,887
Berar	12 281	207 547	196,660
Central Provinces	669	111 392	41,969
Total Oomras	28,852	608,997	496,038
Dhollera	1,321	28,827	77,355
Broach	11,429	112.320	1,738
Compta and Dharwar	436	49,656	73 579
Westerns-Northerns	420	33,757	61 826
Bengals N.W. Provinces	341	72 468	117,607
Bengals Rajputana	524	18 828	19,440
Sind, Punjab	9,288	234,089	141 656
Cocanada	2	3 602	10,885
Persian	8	1 998	265
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	127	37,886	15,669
American	Nil	Nil	2
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	16	9,294	10,213
Total	52,764	1,211,720	1,026,802

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 7th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms: Rs.	as.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	75	0	0	11	0	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	74	0	0	10	14	0
" Karachi Bangla	....			....		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0	11	8	0
" Cawnpore	....			....		
" Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0	12	8	0
Linseed Brown Bold	11	12	0	12	4	0
" Thin	11	6	0	11	14	0
Teelseed White 85-15	105	0	0	....		
" Gajar 75-25	95	0	0	....		
" Black	90	0	0	....		
" Gajar 50-50	85	0	0	....		
Popyseed, White	15	8	0	16	0	0
Groundnuts	98	0	0	....		
Barley	8	0	0	....		
Mowraseed	55	0	0	8	0	0
Castorseed	69	0	0	14	4	0
Forward	Rs.	as.	p.			
Wheat April-May	9	3	3			
Linseed May	12	12	9			

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 7th.

	Rate per lb. Rs.	as.	p.
Davids No. 10	0	15	6
Shapurji No. 10	0	14	4
Simplex No. 10	0	14	0
Currimbhai No. 12½	0	14	0
Light Houses No. 6½	0	12	4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 7th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 5⅛
Frcs. Demand	193½
American Dollars	280
Hongkong	207½
Shanghai	309½
Japan	143
Singapore	156½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Madch, 7.

BULLION.

Gold has been steady with good busniess passing both for ready and forward delivery. Bar Gold Rs. 31-5-6.

EXCHANGE.

The conditions in this market are unchanged.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 201-8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 142½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 141.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 207½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 309½.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 280.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Bazar has been this week without any incident of interest or importance, as far as Mill shares are concerned. Price fluctuations have been within a narrow groove with business on the quiet side. A further slump in cotton, the impending Profits Tax, flat and lifeless state of the cloth market—all these disconcerting factors militate against the possibility of reactionary influences asserting themselves, and the apathy of operators for fresh commitments is, therefore, not surprising.

During the interval of our last report there has been a considerable animation in the yarn market, and spinners have succeeded in placing some large lines to the tune of 15,000 bales for March-Jund deliveries at rates which leave a very decent margin on present cotton. With cloth, the position is still otherwise than satisfactory. In sympathy with slumping cotton, there has been an automatic fall in cloth and grey goods which, a few weeks ago, were selling round Rs. 2 per lb. are not looked at to-day even at Rs. 1-12-0, buyers holding off, apprehending a further decline. This lethargy, however, does not bid fair to last long, and hopes of a brighter state of affairs are entertained. On present cotton, it would pay Mills handsomely to sell their cloth output even at Rs. 1-6-0 i.e. four to six annas lower than present market; and with a revival in the demand for cloth, which is not unlikely, healthier and more animated conditions ought to dominate the Share Bazar.

The course of the market in the immediate future, however, would depend upon the position of dividends now about due and which would be shortly declared by various concerns for the half year ended the 31st December, 1918. There is no doubt that these will inevitably be substantially lower than the "ad-interim" in view of the drain that would be occasioned by the Excess Pdofits Tax, and in many instances it is apprehended that the finals would not be more than half the amounts paid "ad interim." The position in any event is very uncertain and may lead to serious fluctuations in the price of individual concerns.

The industrial section of the market has had a more busy time. Tata Iron deferred shares have been the medium of some active business with pretty big fluctuations. The price sagged to Rs. 1,010 in the begining of the week through selling pressure, but a rally soon followed on the report that a substantial concession is going to be allowed to Controlled industries, deferreds closing at Rs. 1,085. Cements have likewise hardened, although in less demand.

Burma Trading Corporation shares have been gradually coming up, being regarded as a sound investment. Alcock seem to be well thought of round Rs. 870. Bank shares continue in good request, among them the most prominent being Tata Banks.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swedeshi 2,070, Swan 510, Simplex 600, Shapurji 112/8, Pearl 532/8, Madhavji 2,005, Luxmi Cotton 1,750, Kohinoor 1,102/8, Indian Bleaching 165, Finlay 422/8, Fazalbhoy 695, David 565, Crescent 212/8, Colaba 1,495, Century 420, Bombay Cotton 580, Bombay Dyeing 1,405, Bundi 31, Katni ord. 260, Katni defd. 1,355, Tata new defd. 430 p., Tata old defd. 1,090, Tata ord. 237/8, Shivrajpur 38, Alcocks 870, By. Burma 855 x.d., Bombay Tramway 502/8, By. Steam 335, Tata Hydro. 1,230.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swedeshi 2,050, Swan 485, Simplex 590, Shapurji 110, Pearl 522/8, Madhavji 1,962/8, Luxmi Cotton 1,700, Kohinoor 1,080, Indian Bleaching 160, Finlay 407/8, Fazalbhoy 677/8, David 555, Crescent 207/8, Colaba 1,450, Century 415, Bombay Cotton 580, By. Dyeing 1,395, Bundi 30, Katni ord. 265, Katni defds. 1,350, Tata new defds. 425, Tata old defd. 1,060, Tata ord. 232/8, Tata ord. 237/8, Shivrajpur 37, Alcocks 865, By. Burma 855, By. Tramway 502/8, By. Steam 335, Tata Hydro. 1,230.

FINANCE.

There is a steady demand for money. The deposit rate for two months is 5½ per cent. Bank rates are unchanged.

[illegible]

England	5	per cent. Apr. 5,	1917
France	5	per cent. Aug. 20,	1914
Germany	5	per cent. Dec 23,	1914
Russia	6	per cent. July 28	1914
Italy	5	per cent. Nov 11	1917
Netherlands	4½	per cent. July 1	1915
Belgium	5	per cent. Aug. 20	1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent. April 10	1915
Sweden	6½	per cent. Jan 31	1918
Spain	4½	per cent. Oct. 28	1914
India Bombay	7	per cent. Jan. 16	1919
India Bengal (Calcutta)	7	per cent. Jan. 16	1919
India Madras	8	per cent. Jan 21,	1919

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 7.

Since our last report we experienced a better market during the early part of the week with good demand and prices advanced by eight annas per cwt. and again declined four annas with small demand and partial closing of railway bookings, also with expected arrivals from Java. During the rise a small quantity of Mauritius crystals were sold by importers at Rs. 22 per cwt. ex-godown. White Java to arrive changed hands from 29s. to 29s. 7d. F. B. Harbour and to-day there are sellers at 29s. F. B. Harbour. Karachi and Calcutta markets are steady, without any change. Java market continues firm with good business doing chiefly for Europe.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 21-12.0 equals 29s. F. B. Harbour stocks 35,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 19-14-0 equals 26s. F. B. Harbour stocks 3,000 bags.

Soft, no stocks.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 21-0.0 to Rs. 21-8-0 F. B. Harbour stocks 310,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 20.8-0 F. B. Harbour stocks 5,000 bags.

PIECE-GOODS.

The cloth market has been in a dormant state during the past week owing to the approach of the "Holi" holidays. During this time the Marwaries usually do not give much attention to fresh purchases, which are put off till the holidays are over, and consequently no improvement in the demand can be looked for till the 17th instant. In the meantime goods are being sold by public auctions on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers. Some parties not having complied with the terms of the resolution dated the 12th February last of the Board of Committee of the Bombay English White and Plain Piece-goods Merchants' Association, their goods have also been sold off by public auction. The sellers now seem to understand their responsibility and realise that any unnecessary delay in selling off the goods would go against them as the market is declining.

Recently there was a good demand from Basra for the season opening on March 21st, but the same has now subsided owing to the requirements having been fulfilled. Some big Importing Firms intend to open branch offices in Basra, which will divert the trade with the Persian Gulf from Bombay to that port owing to its proximity. It is also rumoured that an enterprising firm is contemplating to build a large mill in Busra with ten thousand looms for the manufacture of cloth suitable for that market.

Those Importing Firms, which had bought goods the market some months back, have been obliged to sell some lots at heavy losses in view of the declining tendency of the Manchester Market. These goods comprise White Mulls Shirtings and Nainsooks and the sales have had a depressing effect on such sorts in the market. Amongst the merchants there is a great anxiety prevailing to clear off their holdings even at sacrifices. There has been a fair demand for 30 inches by 25 yards Japanese Turkey Red Shirtings which are selling well at Rs. 11 to Rs. 12 per piece and have made their way in our market, and although there is a fair stock of these, the merchants are not suffering any loss.

GREYS.

Grey Shirtings have remained dull and quiet with very little doing. Jaconets have been steady but the demand is not quite satisfactory. Low quality Mulls in 30 inches by 18 yards have improved by two annas per piece. In Drills the quotations have not shown much change.

An easier feeling has been noticeable in local Mill cloths in sympathy with the decline in cotton and owing to the absence of demand.

Japanese cloths are drugs in our market at present and smart losses have to be suffered by those who have traded indiscriminately and far beyond their means. These cloths had found great favour with speculators and have now been the cause of their ruin.

WHITES.

All round the position of White goods has been much the same as the previous week, though here and there some concessions can easily be had from needy sellers. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have shewn a reduction of two annas per piece. Some retail demand in small quantities has been in evidence, but this has not helped matters much. White Shirtings have been easier to some extent. In White Dhooties the stocks being heavy and of high cost dealers have to suffer big losses.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins. Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Grey Shirtings—				
Ralli's Parl No. 2000	[illegible]×37½/8	10	14	0
" " " 100000	45×37½/8	....		
Fleming's No. 1905	40×38	....		
Bates' No. 12880	41×37½/8	....		
Dewhurst's Rupee" No.[illegible]	39×38½	20	8	0
" "B.B.B."	38×38	24	0	0
Grey Jaconets—				
Ralli's No 16	[illegible]×[illegible]	9	8	0
Grey Drills—				
Pepperell "Dragon"	[illegible]×4[illegible]	26	12	0
Ralli's Mus[illegible], No.[illegible]	[illegible]×[illegible]	16	8	0
White Shirtings—				
Liepman's No. 1506	[illegible]×42	22	0	0
B. B. T. C. 40000	[illegible]×40	24	0	0
White Nainsooks—				
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9000	27×14	4	5	0
" No. 1900	27×14	4	0	0
" No. 39620 T.B.	33×21	7	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888.	28×16	5	0	0
" " 50000	34×18	8	0	0
Greaves' No. 8000 T.B.	36×22	....		
Ritchie's 3500/4510-5590	[illegible]×10	4	4	0
White Mulls—				
Ralli's No. 6	41×18	....		
" " 66	44×18	....		
" " 600	51×18	14	0	0
" " 6006	56×18	15	4	0
" " 88	58×20	9	4	0
" " 818	38×20	9	2	0
Ritchie's No. 975	50×18	....		
" " 615	50×18	8	0	0
" " 68900	48×18	7	8	0
" " 1960	27×18	4	0	0
Greaves' No. 5066	27×12	3	8	0
Graham's No. 850	36×18	8	8	0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

	Ins. Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
No. 50000	44×38	19	0	0
No. 100	"	21	8	0
No. [illegible]	"	21	0	0
No 2005	"	23	0	0
No. [illegible]	"	....		
Nos. 2500/2800	"	....		
No. 7200	"	20	0	0
No. 3800	"	24	0	0
No 4100	"	23	0	0
No. 5100	"	23	8	0
No. 8000	36×38	....		
No. 000	"	17	0	0
No 181	33×38	....		
No. 191	38×38	....		
GREY SHEETINGS—				
9 Dragons	36×38	16	0	0
"C" Quality	36×38	15	12	0
"Boodh Dev"	36×38	....		
GREY DRILLS—				
Elephant	29×40	24	0	0

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 5.

The rice market which was closed yesterday was weak to-day, brokers being downhearted over the present position of future prospects and the closing was March Rs. 304, April Rs. 318, May Rs. 325. Three months Rs. 335, but no business was done, millers wanting Rs. 10 above these rates. Bombay C. I. F. business has apparently stopped, but a new deal was done in C. I. F. Calcutta at Rs. 10-9-6 per bag of 163 pounds which is three annas six pies above the Calcutta control rate of Rs. 10-6. No fresh licenses have been issued and no new freights available. Millers sold mid-one S. Q. at Rs. 340 for delivery after 10th April, and Rs. 335 for delivery after 20th March. Two thousand bags of sixteen pats broken rice were sold at Rs. 267-8 for March delivery, and the same quantity for April delivery at Rs. 270. Speculators' price for small mills is Rs. 322-8, cargo rice is Rs. 250.

FACILITIES FOR HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 6.

Intimation has been received in Delhi that the Admiralty is attempting to release two large trooping steamers for despatch to Bombay to embark as many women and children as possible.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay 12th Extra meeting Mahaluxhmi Race Course. First race starts at 3-20 p.m.

Mail Steamer Tanfield expected to arrive.

Bombay Twelfth Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi Race Course.

S. S. Devanha with homeward English mails leaves at noon.

S. S. Tanfield with outward mails arrives in the evening.

MONDAY, March, 10.

Exhibition of Naval Pictures and War Relics, Royal Institute of Science, opening ceremony by H. E. the Governor, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March, 12.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, noon.

FRIDAY, March, 14.

Mail Steamer Hejaz with China Mails expected to arrive.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

4TH (BOMBAY) GROUP GARRISON ARTILLERY, (I. D. F.)

Bombay 9th March 1919.

PART I.

Parades for the week commencing Sunday 9-3-19.

AT MAHALUXMI.

10-30 a.m. all members who have volunteered will parade for 6 B.L.C., ½ charge practice.

Dress:—Helmets, Knicks, Putties, Rifles and Side arms. Gun floor shoes will be worn during practice.

INSPECTION.

It is notified for information of all ranks that the Annual Inspection of the Corps by the Inspector-General of Artillery will take place on Sunday 16th March 1919 at Mahaluxmi. Dress:—as above.

EQUIPMENT.

All members must return to headquarters all arms and equipments including Military Overcoats, Haversacks, Water-bottles and Mess-tins between the following dates:—17th March to 31st March 1919.

GENERAL.

Communications addressed to several members have been returned through the post. All members who have changed their address are hereby notified under the provisions of the I.D.F. Rules and Regulations that they must notify this office of any such change immediately.

P. H. RETALLACK,
Major, Adjutant, 4th (Bombay)
Group Garrison Artillery,
(I.D.F.).

BAND AT BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of the officers the band of the 1/17th B. B. & C. I. Ry. Bn., I. D. F., play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott; at Bombay Races to-day from 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION,

A conversational meeting will be held in the Association Hall to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE ISRAELITE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of this institution Mr. C. Mukerji will conduct a Religion Class in the Umarkhadi Branch to-morrow, at 11 a.m. (S.T.).

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SANSTA.

Under the auspices of the Saunstha Mr. B. B. Nazare, will deliver a lecture in Marathi, temple, 6th Khetwadi Lane, Girgaum, to-day, on "Co-operative Credit Societies", in Vithoba's at 9 p.m.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The Bible Class will meet to-day at 9-0 p.m. and Mr. S. Joseph will deliver a lecture on "The Jew as a Patriot" to-morrow at 4-0 p.m. at the Institution's premises, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla.

"SELF-GOVERNMENT IN CHAWLS."

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement S. S. League Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, will lecture on "Self-Government in chawls" to-day, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of the Husseni Building near Chinchpokli Bridge.

LECTURE ON SOCIALISM.

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement S. S. League a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. G. A. Patker on "Socialism" in the hall of the Settlement to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THE ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

A public meeting will be held to express the deep sense of grief at the deaths of Prof. H. G. Limaye, and Mr. H. N. Apte to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, when Mr. K. Natarajan, will preside the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Prof. G. C. Bhate, and others will speak.

SPORTS FOR CHILDREN OF WORKING CLASSES.

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement S. S. League a programme of open air sports of the children of the working classes in Parel has been arranged in Haji Daood's Compound opposite the Settlement to-morrow between 8 and 10 a.m. (S. T.). Shet Hansraj Pragji Thackersey will distribute the prizes to the winners.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a meeting of the Teachers of the seven Anglo-Urdu Night Schools of the League will take place at the Madanpura Settlement of the Leagu to-morrow at 3 p.m., (S.T.), when some important problems relating to Night Schools will be discussed. The meeting will be followed by a public lecture in Urdu on "Unemployment" by Mr. Syed Munawar, when Mr. Syed Abdul Hamid Razavi, will preside.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE RADIANT CLUB DIVISION.

The weekly drills of this new Division will commence from tomorrow 9th instant at the Division's Head Quarters Shantarama's Chawl, Mugbhat Lane at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) sharp. All the enrolled members must attend the drill regularly and punctually.

Gentlemen qualified in First Aid, of good physique and over eighteen years, not a member of any of the existing Division, desirous to enlist themselves should apply to the Divisional Superintendent on the above day at the Division's Head Quarters.

Parades for the week commencing Sunday 9th March 1919, at 10-30 a.m.

AN ARYA SAMAJ GRIEVENCE.

A Kolhapur correspondent wires:—

Kumar Hukamsingh, president of All-India Arya Sabha, has addressed the following wire to his Highness the Maharajrana of Dholpur.

Farrukhabad informs that a vow has been taken by several Aryas abstaining from food until Samaj temple, is restored. Agitation in Arya circles is increasing. To pacify the present situation your Highness would do well to restore Samaj Mandir or make effectual possession over the land granted.

WILSON COLLEGE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Joint Hon. Secretary of the Wilson College Social Union writes:—

The famine relief fund, started on the 9th of December 1918, under the auspices of the Wilson College Social Union, was closed on the 3rd of March 1919. Rupees four hundred and ninety-seven and annas eight, have been collected and deducting the expenses of Rs. 6-8-0 the remaining Rs. 491 have been handed over to Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhy, President of the Gujarat Sabha, for proper use towards famine relief.

OHIBIT OF EXPORT OF PEARLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As is well-known, owing to extraordinary circumstances the Government of India prohibited the export of pearls; but conditions have changed altogether since that decision was come to, and it is absolutely necessary in the interests of traders and many other parties concerned that the Government should reconsider their decision Now things are returning to their normal state, and the Allied Governments are removing all restrictions on trade one by one. The revival of the pearl trade would considerably ease the exchange situation. Besides, considerable money has been locked up in India in stocks held by dealers, and to restore the free circulation of the capital restrictions on the export of pearls should be removed at once. Further, in a very short time another yield of the fisheries will come in and it may thus reduce the money value of the accumulated stock of pearls held by dealers.—Yours, etc.

AMULAKH M. SHAH.

Apollo Street, March 3.

IMPERIAL.

The Imperial are showing to-night a great Indian production entitled Kacha Devayani in six reels. This great love story from the Mahabharat is one of the greatest stories of India, and the picturisation of it which will be screened to-night at the Imperial is a triumph of cinematography. The plot of the story itself is gripping in the extreme. The Lord Indra in a gloomy mood at his Darbar, Kacha's pilgrimage to the Hermitage of the precept or of the demons to learn the Sanjivani Vidya from him, love at first sight in the heart of the beautiful Deveyani—the demons' plan to kill Kacha, the brutal murder of Kacha, restoration to life of Kacha by Shukracharya, the murder a second and a third time of Kacha, Deveyani in a paroxysm of grief, the demon King's stratagem, Shukracharya in a dialemma, Kacha again restored to life and his acquisition of the Sanjivani Vidya, his preparation to start for home, the love-stricken Deveyani's grief, Kacha's refusal to marry Devayani, mutual curses and the parting of the ways, these are a few of the exciting incidents in which the story abounds, and it should hold the audience spell-bound from start to finish. Then there is the Pathe Gazette giving the world's notable current events in pictures. The Indian film will be shown for one week only and from the next week the Imperial will resume showing their great standard productions.

MAJOR-GENERAL YOUNG'S FAREWELL ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 5.

The following farewell order by Major-General C. F. G. Young commanding Rangoon Brigade is published in the Brigade Orders:—On relinquishing command of the Rangoon Brigade I wish to thank all commanding officers and men of the units in the brigade, British and Indian, Regulars and Auxiliaries departments and regiments, who have so loyally assisted during the past years to my staff. My thanks are especially due for their able and conscientious assistance always ready. I had only to ask for help and I got it. The British units have had heavy guard and garrison duties to do and have frequently had to do them in very lonely dull places, being months on and in the river forts and lookout stations as well as in temporary quarters in the Shan Hills. Their conduct throughout has been an example to the Indian units. They have been hard at work training with a minimum of instructors but succeeded in turning out numbers of soldiers who will no doubt carry on the fine traditions of the Indian Army. The Indian Defence Force by their zeal in carrying out the training laid down for them have proved a reserve on whom I have always felt I could confidently rely. I am proud to have commanded the Rangoon Brigade for so long. I part with regret and wish all ranks the best of luck in the future.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

March 7.

S. S. Shokwa Maru, Miyatake, Aden and Djibouti.
S. S. City of Corinth, Field, Liverpool via Karachi.
S. S. Lhasa, Terry, Karachi.
S. S. Banca, Phillips, Rangoon.
S. S. Koweit, Wheeler, Jeddah and Aden.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Clan Ogilvy, Porterfield, Liverpool.
S. S. Devanha, Hickey, London.
S. S. Querimba, Le Grand, Rangoon, etc.
S. S. Chun Sang, Wallash, Hongokng.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Innaminka for China.
Steamer *Lightning for Persian Gulf.
Steamer *Tenfield for London.
Steamer City of Durham for Liverpool.
*To arrive.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, sailed from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Banca:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain G. Phillips, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Clan Ogilvy:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy, 3,716 tons, Captain W. M. Porterfield, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Port Said, with a general cargo.

S. S. Devanha:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain W. R. F. Hickey, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London via Aden, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Koweit:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Koweit, 2,392 tons, Captain H. Wheeler, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Jeddah and Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chun Sang:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chun Sang, 1,405 tons, Captain C. J. Wallash, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S. S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Querimba, 4,939 tons, Captain J. V. Le Grand, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon via Malabar Coast Ports and Colombo, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 7th March, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
	PRINCES DOCK.				
16	Boats of City		Rangoon	N F	W & A Graham & Co
B	Inaho Maru	2887	Kobe	12-3-19	O S Kaisha
C & R	Clio Corinth	3773	Liverpool	7-3-19	J Finlay & Co
D & E	Haru Maru	1616	Genoa	10-3-19	O S Kaisha
F	Clan Macgilway	4194	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
K	Sealda	3438	N F	N F	M M & Co
M	Loyalty	3088	N F	N F	T. S. Shaw
N	Alatrium	2837	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
O	Schooner Utopia	298	N F	N F	1-3-19 Shariff Hasum owner
P	Fenchurch	2727	N.F.	N.F.	W & A G & Co
Q	Bas ayam	100	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
	MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.				
	Inean Asbeliff	1801	22 hours	9-3-19	T Morrison & Co
	Unattended Light Vessels	150	22 hours	9-3-19	C E B P T
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Indravati	513	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Courland	750	Karachi	2-3-19	B S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Warturm	3127	Liverpool	N F	Graham & Co
2	Banca	3797	Rangoon	7-3-19	M M & Co
3	Toyo Maru	2283	Singapore	10-3-19	N Y Kaisha
5	Abydos	1940	P Gulf	10-3-19	I P S N Co
6	Rheinfels	5522	Marseilles	N F	W & A G & Co
7	Chunsang	1406	China	8-3-19	M M & Co
8	City of Durban	3460	Karachi	12-3-19	K Nixon & Co
9	Shokina Maru	1904	Aden	7-3-19	O S Kaisha
10	Tjibonlas	2953	N.F.	N.F.	W & A G & Co
12	Ardgoil	3480	Australia	13-3-19	M M & Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1	Varela	1932	Busra	9-3-19	M M & Co
2	Ellora	2527	Suez	10-3-19	M M & Co
3	Coconada	2162	Busra	9-3-19	M M & Co
4	Bandra	1877	Busra	9-3-19	M M & Co
5	Teesta	3428	Busra	12-3-19	M. M. & Co
6	Nairing	2862	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
7	Dumera	3400	N.F.	14-3-19	M. M. & Co
8	Querimba	4937	Rangoon	8-3-19	M M & Co
9	Muthis	2983	N F	N F	M M & Co
11	Devanha	4785	London	8-3-19	M M & Co
12	City of Oran	4783	Calcutta via Madras	N F	W & A Graham & Co
12	Clan Ogilvy	3716	Liverpool	8-3-19	J Finlay & Co
13	Henfordhill	4510	London	18-3-19	K Nixon & Co
14	Shessalia	3691	Busra	18-3-19	R I M
15	Sandakan	1111	Aden	10-3-19	R I M
17	Chenab	457	Busra	10-3-19	R I M
	Jetty End Martalban	3282	London	11-3-19	M M & Co
	Tatiti	3841	London	9-3-19	M M & Co
	Offside 6 Maungami	4542	London	8-3-19	M. M. & Co
	Cliffside 15 Bamora	1378	Busra	10-3-19	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Akbar	2903	N.F.	N.F.	M. M. & Co
	HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
	Shuster	2664	N F	15-3-19	H S Shustary & Co
	Seapool	2502	48 hours	7-3-19	D B I M

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

March 7.

S. S. Warturm for Liverpool:—750 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.; 83 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.; 6 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 100 cwts. kismis, Lakhamsey Damji; 5 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co.; 479 bales wool, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 68 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 390 bales coir yarn, Walker and Co.

S. S. City of Durham for Liverpool:—2,500 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S. S. Devanha for London:—75 cwts. turmeric, 25 bales cotton, Asian Overseas Trading Co.

S. S. Haru Maru for Genoa:—125 bales coir yarn, Dhanji Haridas and Co.

S. S. Rheinfels for Marseilles:—117 bales silk waste, Cox's Shipping Agency; 100 cases dried beef guts, Ad. Meyer; 101 cwts. nuxvomica, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Inaho Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Hurnandrai Surajmal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Company; 200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Toyo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Kenken Maru for Kobe:—1,020 cases refined camphor, Sujuki and Co.; 500 cases camphor, C. K. Khote and Co.

S. S. Tjibodas for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Harnandrai Surajmal and Co.

S. S. Inaho Maru for Moji:—1,000 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Inaho Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha; 750 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Toyo Maru for Nagasaki:—42 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Kenken Maru for Hongkong:—135 bales cotton twist yarn, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Innami Neka for Hongkong:—1,100 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 1,100 bales grey cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 400 bales grey cotton yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales cotton grey twist, C. Bomanji and Co.; 950 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.

S. S. Tjibodas for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 175 cwts. raisins, Kaishi Boodha and Co.; 29 bales cotton grey yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 192 cwts. gum olibanum, 45 cwts. myrabolam, 15 cwts. gum arabic, Gulam Husein Bundally Harji; 72 cwts. sharkfins, Ebrahim Moledina.

RICE PRICE AND CONTROL SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You will be doing a great service to the public by allowing some space for the following lines in your most esteemed paper.

You know that the Government have kept a control over foodstuffs. No doubt the scheme is a good one and has been doing an amount of service to the public. I have now to bring through your columns a fact, which is already an open secret among the merchant class in Bombay, to the notice of the controlling authorities in order that the grievance may be redressed by them before long, as it has caused great hardship, especially to the afflicted poor in the up-country. Three weeks ago the rice merchants sold rice at the rates fixed by the Controller but they have now been charging higher and higher rates to the buying merchants. It may be stated that this difference in excess over the fixed rates has been ranging from 5 to 6 annas to even a rupee and more, per bag of rice. This state of things was duly brought to the notice of the controlling authorities by the Commission Agents' Association with a request to redress the grievance. The authorities on being informed gave a reply that the quality of rice in stock being short at present, the merchants would naturally, according to the principle of "demand and supply" enhance the rates as charged in excess. But would it not be better if the Government arranged to have a sufficient supply of rice and other foodstuffs in Bombay, so that the control system may be an effective one? Government has power enough and can easily manage to have railway as well as steamer service in order to import rice and other grains from Rangoon and other places and to keep the same in sufficient quantities in Bombay, the very centre of commerce in the country. If such a preaution is taken, the rice merchants will not have any temptation to raise the prices like anything, and to take advantage of the needs of their customers. If the authorities do not take care to do the needful in the matter the object aimed at, viz., keeping the rates under check, will be totally frustrated.

I now proceed to relate how a very interesting and strange question has arisen out of this situation. The rice merchants charge a higher rate than the controlled one but pass no receipt for the difference between the fixed rates and those charged according to the needs of the customers. The commission agents, who are the principal buyers of these merchants, have to send a statement giving the particulars of the purchases made, to the constituents. Now as a matter of course these invoices will show the rates as paid by the commission agents and not the controlled rates. If the constituents require to be satisfied as regards the rates shown in the Bills, the agents are not in a position to prove that they have paid the profiteering rates of the merchants and are helpless. The result of this is that many of the agents have stopped their business of sending rice in the mofussil lest they lose more than they get by way of small commission.

Such is the state of the control system at present. If the authorities keep a proper watch so as to make the merchants sell at the fixed rates and get rice and other grains in sufficient quantities everything would go on smoothly and thus the object of the control system would be achieved.—Yours, etc,

A COMMISSION AGENT.

TROOPS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Readers of the daily press will have doubtless observed that the Troops Reception Committee has been busy welcoming the arriving and speeding the parting. The notices which appear almost daily giving details of receptions and embarkations convey but a bare idea of the work which is being done. While giving all due meed of praise to the Reception Committee for the general arrangements and to Captain Baird, the Secretary, on whose shoulders lies much of the work, we cannot help thinking that it is the ladies of Bombay whose services are most appreciated and whose actual work is by no means the lightest. A decorated dock shed, a band, refreshments and souvenirs are excellent in their way, but it is the feminine touch which gives charm to the ceremony.

One thing we notice—day after day the same ladies appear, indefatigable, untiring, doing the work not as a duty but as a pleasure. The hot days are coming on, the work goes on and becomes more strenuous. Surely there are many more ladies in Bombay of all communities who will take their share. The Presidency under the lead of Lady Willingdon set an example to India in all Women's Branches of War Work. The fighting is over but the work is not finished. Surely if hundreds of hands were willing to help in supplying comforts to our soldiers, British and Indian during the war, there are hundreds who are prepared to greet the Indian victors on their return to their homes or to wish Godspeed to the British whose homes are far away.

Ladies who are desirous of assisting in the work should send in their names to any of the following:—

Mrs. Brent, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Nepean Sea Road.

Mrs. Chunilal Setalvad, Dina House, Gowalia Tank Road.

Dilshad Begum, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

Ladies of all communities, need we say more?

The O. S. K. steamer Kasado Maru left Colombo, on the 4th and is due here in the morning of 8 instant.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Khiva with the homeward Mails of the 1st instant arrived Aden at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday the 6th instant.

ASK FOR KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE
A Specific Remedy for Malarial Fevers
Sold of all Chemists or from
KARNIK BROS., BOMBAY 4.

"GOVERNMENT AND HIDES CONTROL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have done a great service to the public in general and tanners in particular by your editorial article published in the columns of your valuable paper on Monday, the 3rd instant. White fully corroborating every word of what you say, I would like to make a few observations on the methods resorted to by the Government officials working under the Indian Munitions Board. They were vested with very large powers under the Defence of India Consolidation Rules.

A tannery situate in Dharavi was taken over by the Government and the Bandra Slaughter-house hides were requisitioned to be tanned. When the Government was faced with the difficult problem of a constant supply of tanning materials, not only was bark controlled, but wagons for the consignment of the same, were allowed under priority certificates, issued by the Deputy Controller (Hides), Bombay. It will be evident from this that Government could get a regular supply of the finest fresh hides on the spot, and the best bark at any arbitrary prices fixed by them, after thus eliminating any possibility of danger of competition from other tanners.

The hides which were thus turned out, were selected and paid for by the same officials who looked after the tannery. It was a case of "Himself the Judge, himself the Jury and himself the prisoner at the bar." Every possible facility, concession and consideration were shown in season and out of season to the Government tannery. The result of this was very detrimental to the interests of the other tanners. When the cost of tanning, prices of raw hides and bark went up, and the selections of hides grew stricter and stricter day by day, representations were made to the higher authorities for the revision of prices of tanned hides, but without any effect, because it was urged by them that the Government could turn out prime tannage of good class of hides for the requirements of the army at less cost than the tanners and at the same time make very large profit out of it.

Since the war is practically over now, the requirements or the army are not expected to be very large. The Government is exporting hides to London while this is denied to the tanners. The Board of Trade London, refuses to issue import licenses. While the Government is making huge profits by purchasing hides in India and selling in London, the tanners are losing heavily.

The Government is holding a very large number of bales in England and it is proposed not to hold any public sales before this stock is distributed to the manufacturers in England. It is impossible for the Indian tanners to lock up so much Capital and keep a large stock of hides in India. Most of the tanners of the Bombay Presidency have reduced tanning because there is no outlet for their tanned hides.

It is high time for the Government of India to move and take immediate action in the matter and to try to have these hardships and restrictions removed, otherwise, tanning industry is not only jeopardized but may finally die out altogether.—Yours, etc.

"FLYING BIRD."

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS BOUND.

The following is the list of additional passengers per s.s. Devanha sailing to-day (8th March, 1919):—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Drake-Brockman; Mrs. and Miss Drake-Brockman; Miss E E. Spencer; Colonel G. W. P. and Mrs. Dennys; Lieutenant-Colonel Carew Smyth; Mrs. and Miss Carew Smyth; Mrs. Nicholls and 2 children; Miss Govan; Mrs. Moir Byres, 2 infants and nurse; Mr Wm. Highet; Mr. and Mrs. Brewster and 3 children; Mrs. Grant; Capt. Harrison, Mrs. and child; Mr. and Mrs. J. McGregor and infant; Mr. A. R. Spiers; Mr. and Mrs. T. Walsh, child and nurse; Mr. J. O. Story, Mrs. Story and child; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Glen Liston, C.I.E., and Mrs.; Mr. D. Harries; Mr. Heywood; Mrs. J. J. B. Young and child; Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien; Mrs. C. T. Briscoe and child; Mrs. E. L. Glass and child; Mrs. Denton; Mr. F. G. H. and Mrs. Brand; Mrs R. P. Dalley and infant; Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Angelo; Mrs. Nichols and nurse; Mrs. M. J. Todman and 2 masters; Mr and Mrs. J. Jasper Sinclair; Mrs H. H. Broome and infant son of Major A. C. Lyell; Mrs. J. C. Crawford and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. Tomkine; Mr. Grimsdick; Mrs. J. Nicholas and 2 Misses; Mr. and Mrs. Deakin; Mr. P. Brookshaw; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Coombs; Mr W. W. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ruddle and child; Mme. Govey; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Lewis, child, infant and nurse; Mrs. R. K. Stevens and child; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Craik; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Danger; Mrs. H. C. Kay; Rev. F. H. Russell; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Mumford; Mrs. K. Brown, child and infant; Mr. and Mrs. R. Sharples; Mrs. A. Latham and 2 infants; Mrs. W. S. Hamilton; Mr. G. V. Reiner; Mr. Leo Kelly; Mrs. J. P. Chrystal, infant and nurse; Rev. C. D. and Mrs. Giles; Mr. J. L. Bisset; Mrs. Gourlay Harvey; Mrs. F. Russell; Mrs. Langford James and infant; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. S. Colville, infant and nurse; Mrs. W. F. D. Fisher; Mr. Whyte; Mrs. Kirkpatrick and child; Mr. Harnett; Mrs. F. B. Sherring, 2 daughters and nurse, (Miss Sandford); Mr. and Mrs. J. O. H. Maxwell; Mr. W. Swain; Mr. Brittain; Mr. J. Orr; Mrs. H. S. Blackmore, child, infant and nurse; Mrs. P. H. Rogers, child and nurse; Mr. H. E. Williams.

The following passengers are proceeding to London on Saturday, 8th March, by the Union Castle Company's S.S. Maunganui, Captain Worrel, Agents, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company:—

Mrs. A. S. Edye and 3 children; Mrs. C. C. H. Brazier; Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, 2 children and infant; Major and Mrs. W. D. Reid and child; Mrs. L. G. Moore; Mr. Roodhouse; Mr. C. J. J. Fox; Mr and Mrs. Pearce; Mr and Mrs. Walls, 2 children and infant.

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Final Entries March 15th.
POLO PONIES.
Class I.—Arab and C. B., Light Weight.
Class II.—Arab and C. B., Heavy Weight.
Class III.—English and Colonial, Light Weight.
Class IV.—English and Colonial, Heavy Weight.
CHARGERS.
Class V.—Officers' Chargers.
Class VI.—Chargers belonging to British N.-C. Os. and Troopers.
Class VII.—Troop horses belonging to Indian Cavalry and H. E. the Governor's Body Guard. (No entrance fees.)
Class VIIA.—Troop horses belonging to Mounted Police. (No entrance fees.)
HUNTERS.
Class VIII.—Horses.
Class IX.—Ponies.
OPEN CLASS.
Class X.—English and Colonial Horses over 14-2.
Class XI.—Country Breds.
Class XII.—Arabs.
HACKS.
Class XIII.—Horses.
Class XIV.—Ponies.
LADIES' HACKS.
Class XV.—Horses and Ponies.
JUMPING COMPETITION.
Class XVI.—Horses.
Class XVII.—Ponies.
HARNESS CLASS.
Class XVIII.—Horses or Ponies in single harness.
HACKS.
Class XIX.—Horses or Ponies, the property of exhibitors who have only one horse or pony.
FIRST ENTRANCE FEES RS. 3.
FINAL ENTRANCE FEES RS. 5.
Entry Forms and Programmes may be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries.
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Willingdon Sports' Club,
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GIRGAUM ELECTION CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

MR. RANGNEKAR'S ADDRESS.

The petition filed by Dr. Sathye impugning the election of Mr. R. B. Mantri as a councillor for the new Corporation coming into office on 1st April next, came on for hearing again yesterday.

Mr. Rangnekar appeared for the petitioner, Mr. Leslie Crawford for the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the respondent Mr. Mantri.

Gujanand Trimbak, a clerk in the Assessment Department, stated that no application had been received from Shatanram Bhauram for registering him as a voter on behalf of the joint family. The names of all the assessees of property were fully set out in the Assessment Book, from which the draft preliminary list of voters is prepared. After revision, they were transferred to the Election Roll. At page 278 of the draft list, there were two names Kanji Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Kanji Dwarkadas Merchant.

Mr. Rangnekar: How is this relevant.

Mr. Suntoke: I am not the petitioner. and therefore there is no obligation upon me to furnish particulars.

Mr. Rangnekar: It is a strange procedure. When we apply we are asked to furnish particulars, but when we are sought to be attacked, no particulars are furnished beforehand.

His Honour: Mr. Suntoke, if you are going to attack the petitioner's votes, you must give notice and particulars.

Mr. Rangnekar: The other day it was distinctly stated that it was a case of difference of four votes only. Mr. Suntoke now wants to spring a surprise upon us.

Mr. Suntoke: In none of the previously decided cases has the respondent been called upon to furnish particulars.

His Honour: But that was at a time when you had full and free inspection. Now that the right of inspection is very limited, the particulars must be furnished. The position under the altered practice, is different. We shall proceed with the evidence and, if necessary, order particulars, if there is anything in the nature of a surprise, as far as the petitioner is concerned.

Shivji Valabhdas deposed to his brother Narandas, who was a voter, having left Bombay for Japan on 14th December 1918. The form signed by N. V. Dossa was by his brother Nanji, who had authority to sign all documents of the firm of Narandas Valabhdas, in which all the four brothers were partners.

Sakharam Bhauram Prabhakar said he belonged to the same caste as Mr. Mantri, and was distantly related to him. Property No. 759-761, was a joint family property. He had other properties settled in the name of himself and others. The parties interested in all the properties were not identical. He was not sure how many voting papers he had signed.

Venkaruna Ellapa Balaram admitted that his name appeared twice, once as Venkanna Ellapa Balaram and once as Enkanna Luxuman.

Mr. Rangnekar: The period of limitation for an election petition is 15 days from the date of result. The respondent now ought to be held barred from leading recriminating evidence.

His Honour: There is no time limit fixed for a recriminating petition as in England (six days). All that I have to see is that no surprise is sprung upon the petitioner and that he has reasonable notice of the contemplated action, so that he can prepare himself.

Kanji Dwarkadas admitted having signed two voting papers as K. D. Dharamsey and as K. D. Merchant. He had graduated in the latter name, and had a vote as a graduate. The other vote was in respect of the Wheel Tax paid for a motor car bought in his name by his firm of Pragji Soorji and Co. The car stood in his name in the Police Register. He could not say which of the voting papers he signed first.

This closed the case for the respondent.

MR. SUNTOKE'S ADDRESS.

Addressing the Court on the question of Mr. Mantri's disqualification, by reason of his interest in the agreement of lease, Mr. Santoke contended that there was no disqualification, as there was no contract with the Corpoartion. The rent bills were not made out in the name of the Municipal Commissioner, but of the Secretary of the Joint Schools Committee. If there was any dispute as to rent, the landlord could not sue the Commissioner. Contracts by the Corporation could be entered into only under Sections 69, 70 and 71 of the Act. To be binding, the Corporation's contract must be made under their seal, and satisfy all the requirements laid down by the Act. The words "of land" in Section 16 Clause (G) did not apply to "lease" as the punctuations clearly showed. Even if they did, land always includes houses standing thereon. Under the Transfer of Property Act land includes all things attached to the earth. Halsbury Vol. 18 S. 817, Land includes all kinds of land and also everything on and under the soil, all buildings erected on it and all mines below it. Halsbury Vol. 24 S. 305. Land includes any ground, soil, etc., houses and other buildings upon it, the air above it and mines and minerals under it. Section 16 Clause (F) of the Local Act is bodily taken from the English Municipal Corporation Act.

Referring to the challenged votes, Mr. Suntoke submitted that once the list is prepared, it should be considered as final, and subsisting good for the year. As to Shantaram's two votes, it had not been shown, that they appeared in the roll, as a result of any dishonest manipulation. There was no evidence of *mala fides*. The Commissioner himself had selected him to represent the joint family. As to Narandas's vote the same would have to be eliminated, but here also the personation was innocent, as one partner signed for another. There was no evidence that his client had knowingly allowed one brother to sign for another.

MR. RANGNEKAR'S OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Rangnekar in summing up his case stated that his objections were two-fold (1) disqualification under section 16, (2) 8 votes wrongly allowed by the Commissioner, viz., 5 of Shantaram and 3 of Narondas Dossa As to the legal disqualification, a lease was more than a contract, and he was astounded to hear Mr. Suntoke say that a lease was not a contract. It was argued that there was no contract with the Corporation. But that was not necessary as long as it was entered into on behalf of the Corporation. Though a contract may not be under seal, the Corporation would not be barred from making use of it, (18 Queen's Bench Reports, page 526). In Rogers on Elections, it was stated that a contract with a Corporation, though not under seal, would disqualify a candidate, Section 38 of the Act empowered the Corporation to appoint Committee; Section 39 empowers them to appoint the Joint Schools Committee. A further section empowers the Commissioner to incur expenses. Section 111 refers to Municipal Funds and Section 118 empowers the application of Municipal Funds to Joint Schools Committee's expenses. Mr. Mantri who is a member of the Joint Schools Committee should have told the Court so if their expenses did not come out of Municipal Funds.

As to the meaning of the word "land", the rule of construction is to construe words in their natural popular and ordinary meaning. Land means land under the Act because "premises" and also "building" have been separately defined. In some sections the words "land and buildings" were used together. If land included building there would be no occasion for using two words. Where two analogous words are used together, the Court must hold that they convey different ideas. As to the finality of the roll, Counsel submitted that it had been uniformly held that the word-roll was not final. It is always open to the Court to see that there is no statutory incapacity with regard to a voter. The list thus cannot be final or conclusive.

His Honour: Can you point out any instance in which the Chief Judge has gone beyond the ward roll, except in cases of minors?

Mr. Rangnekar: I will go through the cases and let the Court know

The further hearing was adjourned to Monday, the 10th instant.

FIRE AT BANDRA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will publish in your valued paper the following statement of facts with reference to the article headed "Fire at Bandra" published in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 28th February last:—

The first information of the occurrence of fire in the Bandra Bazaar ward was brought by one Christian and a Mahomedan to the Municipal Secretary at the municipal office at 11 a.m., on the 26th ultimo. Mr. Penha, the Water department meter-repairer who was at the municipal office, was at once sent to the spot with all the available materials. One peon was sent by the Secretary to the Municipal Engineer, as the Head of the Department, to arrange for prompt action. Within five minutes of the information the Municipal Engineer was on the spot. Before that, a telephone message was sent to the Mahim and Byculla Fire Brigades.

The Secretary, after taking the necessary action as indicated above, went to the Chief Officer to inform him of the incident. The latter asked him to take all the Municipal peons for service and to ask all other Municipal servants to co-operate. The Secretary then at once went up to the scene. Within half an hour the fire was brought under control by conjoint action of the municipal officers and servants, the Police and the public. The Mahim Fire Brigade came on the scene at 11-45 a.m., and was shortly followed by the Byculla Fire Engine.

The Chief Officer himself ran up to the scene in a gentleman's motor which happened to be at the municipal office. He found on the spot the following Municipal Officers and servants actually working:—

The Municipal Engineer, the Secretary, the Sanitary Inspector Mr. Kotnis, the School Supervisor, the Store keeper, Mr. Penha and a number of clerks, Municipal teachers and menials.

It was gathered by the Chief Officer that Messrs. Dayabhai Amersey, Ganpatrao Badkar and Bhojane were among the most prominent among the public rendering useful help. The Police Inspector Mr. Baldwin and his Assistants also rendered all possible assistance.—Yours, etc.,

N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Bandra, March, 4.

ASSAULT ON POLICE OFFICER.

INTIMIDATED BY REVOLVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Superintendent Cauty, charged Frank Hebbard, a European, with assaulting, on the 5th instant, a public servant in the execution of his duties in order to deter him from executing his duties as a public servant.

Superintendent Cauty stated that the accused was a gentleman of good position in life. The accused had been ill and did not appear to be responsible for his acts at the time. A complaint was made about his behaving in a violent manner, and when Inspector Sykes approached him he pulled out a loaded revolver from his pocket and threatened to shoot him. A little later, Superintendent Cauty himself followed and meet the accused on Wodehouse Bridge, when the latter pointed the revolver at him also. Subsequently the accused quieted down and a doctor said that his mind was probably unhinged by his illness.

The accused said the Police officers were not in uniform at the time and he did not know that they were Police officers and had a right to challenge him when he did no harm and in no way threatened them.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination.

The terms of Indian Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, with the necessary verbal amendments, have been applied to the whole of the territories in Mesopotamia occupied by British forces.

STUDENTS' SOCIAL UNION, D/DAR.

The adjourned special meeting of the Union will be held to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Dadar English School Hall.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The Leopardstown Plate.
CRESSET 1
RESILIENCE 2

The Nottingham Plate.
HUNYADI 1
CLAIM A. 2
SUMMER THYME 3

The Gosforth Park Plate.
MERIDIAN 1
MOTOR WRAP 2
NEGLIGEE 3

The Trombay Plate.
PALERMO 1
CINGALEE 2
NASSAU 3

1st Division Bassein Plate.
HAKUM or JAWAD 1
BLACK IVORY 2
GOOD LUCK 3

2nd Division Bassein Plate.
AYR LADDIE 1
FAIRY GOLD 2
TANKARD 3

The Melton Plate.
KRUSHAN 1
GOLSHAN 2
TOMMY 3

BANDRA TERMINAL TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the General Board's meeting of the Bandra Municipality held on the 26th ultimo, one of the items on the agenda for discussion was the cancellation of the terminal tax on certain articles of domestic use. Mr. August Pereira, the representative of the Cantwady-Sherli Ward, and the mover of the proposition, in the course of his address on the matter, dwelt on the hardship which the residents, particularly the poor people, would suffer if the terminal tax were imposed on articles of domestic use. One of the instances of hardships he cited was that if a poor man were to get a load of firewood say from Santa Cruz into Bandra for his domestic use, a terminal tax would be imposed, and this, he said, would be a hardship on the poor people in particular. He however welcomed the terminal tax, provided it was imposed on the merchants, as they were the people who reaped the benefit. There was a long discussion on this point, and as the matter required thorough investigation, Mr. Ignatius DeMonte proposed and Dr. P. A. Dias seconded that this question be referred to the Managing Committee. Mr. F. A. Corke proposed that Mr. August Pereira, the mover of the proposition, be added as one of the members of the Committee, which was accordingly done. It is hoped that the enlightened members of the Managing Committee will give their sympathetic consideration to the instances of hardship brought forth at the discussion by Mr. August Pereira when deliberating on this matter.—Yours, etc.

X

Bandra, March 1.

SECRETARIAT AND HOLIDAYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I feel myself called upon to crave for some space in your esteemed columns for the following. To-day is a well-known authorised Government holiday all over India. Most of the shops are closed, banks are closed, mills are closed. It is observed even as a Postal Holiday. When such is the case I understand that a department or two of the Secretariat are kept open. What is worse is that certain Hindus are called upon to attend. This state of affairs is certainly deplorable and perhaps unprecedented in the annals of the Secretariat. To-day is a fast day for Hindus and all the family members of the house worship with greatest devotion. All the world over there is, at the present moment an outcry, among the working classes, for more holidays, shorter working hours, liberal remuneration and so on. The Secretariat official in his blissful ignorance of facts does not hesitate to do whatever caprice tickles him to do. He exercises powers unrestrainedly without a semblance of regard to the sentiments or feelings of those he controls. To his mind, clerks have neither the one nor the other. Any protest from the aggrieved will at once be construed as insubordination and the poor sufferer will be made the object of further persecution. A Government office and most of all the Secretariat, should be model for other offices. In this case it is singularly the reverse of what it should be. If the exigencies of the State demanded it, certainly anything could be done. In the case in point there is no such thing. In one day the world is not going to be upset. The official in charge of the Department would have acted wisely if he had closed the office as required by orders and spared the greatest dissatisfaction caused among the poor clerks. The market value of a ponderous press note or a similar document would not have much depreciated in one day. It is to be hoped that H. E. the Governor will set inquiry on foot and reprimand those that are responsible for the mischief.—Yours, etc.

N. S. S.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

SEATS FOR WOMEN IN TRAMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly give space to the following in your esteemed paper?

It is shameful that the Tramway Company takes no care to remedy the inconvenience which women have to undergo when there are no reserved seats for them.

Yesterday, when I was going from Tardeo to Pydhoni in a tram, it so happen that in the midst, two women with a baby each came in. The tram was full except one seat. The women were country women and so naturally shy. None of them took the empty seat because they hate to sit near an unknown male. Then, two or three gentlemen stood up but some "chivalrous persons" (1) who were standing and who were aware of this fact sat hurriedly there as a cat jumps on a rat. The poor women had to stand with their babies.

To remedy such inconvenience and nuisance the company should keep three front rows reserved for women. The more the better—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

March 4.

BRITISH DEMOCRACY AND BLACK BILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"It is the glory of the constitution under which we live, that no man can be punished without guilt, and this guilt must be publicly demonstrated by a series of clear, legal, manifest evidence, so that nothing dark, nothing oblique, nothing authoritative, nothing insidious, shall work to the detriment of the subject. It is not the peering suspicion of apprehended guilt. It is not any popular abhorrence of its widespread consequences. It is not the secret consciousness in the bosom of the judge which can excite the vengeance of the law, and authorise its infliction! No! In this good land, as high as it is happy, because as just as it is free, all is definite, equitable, and exact. The laws must be satisfied before they are incurred: and ere a hair of the head can be plucked to the ground 'legal guilt' must be established by 'legal proof.'"

So said Richard Brinsley Sheridan more than a century ago in the highest and most sacred temple of British justice. Can Sir George Lowndes to-day maintain that that glory is still surviving? No, certainly not. It was left to a British jurist of the type of Sir George Lowndes more than a century after, to destroy that untainted glory by administering to it the black poisonous Rowlatt Pills. Most unfortunately for the prestige of the British nation, so far as India is concerned that that glory is about to depart for ever.

In 1788 Edmund Burke and Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the props and pillars of British Constitution and bulwarks of British Liberty, stood up in defence of India, in the House of Lords, sitting as a High Court of Parliament, and boldly stigmatised as free-booters and tyrants, the highest representatives of the British Crown in India, because it was alleged they had unscrupulously deprived the Begums and the Princes of their treasure and jewels. Then the groans of the old Begums and the piteous cries of the Princes reached the ears of Parliament, and callled for a public impeachment and public trial, to preserve the prestige of the British nation. The world-wide war of Liberty was then not fought, and India had not shed a drop of blood for the British nation; but the times have changed to day. Is it not to the everlasting discredit of the British nation, that after the sacrifices that India had made and which have been publicly acknowledged, there is not one amongst the whole of that great Liberty-loving British nation, either amongst its jurists or statesmen, that can rise above petty selfish interest or love of power, and speak for principles, speak for India, when the liberty of the whole nation, a possession more valuable and dearer than the jewels of the Begums or treasures of the Prince, is sought to be wrung from her by one stroke of the pen?

Is there no Burke, no Sheridan, in the whole of the British Empire to-day, to indict and condemn the ultra Hastings and Impeys of modern India, who are prepared without the least compunction to put the whole nation in bondage? The faults of Warren Hastings were blessings compared with the tyrannies and hardships of the present age. They were more or less personal and private grievances, yet, be it said to the credit of that generation, he and his compatriots were made to answer for their comparatively smaller faults in a public trial of gravest solemnity. From the attitude of British nation towards the Black Bills, are we to infer that their present generation values jewels and treasures more than the Liberty of a nation? Because when their ancestors considered the acts of Warren Hastings, calling for a public inquiry and public impeachment, their successors of the present generation, inconceivable as it may seem, actually praise and seemingly support, much greater faults and more dangerous doctrines of their present representatives. Or are we to understand that in 1782, the prestige of the British nation was a matter of much greater concern than the prestige of the bureaucrats in India, and that the position is now reversed? It is said that the Indian statesmen are passing through a test, and from their attitude to these Bills will be judged their capacity for Self-Government. Indeed, it seems from the Indian point of view that the British nation has already passed through the test, and from its confirmed attitude in support of these Bills, they have conclusively proved themselves to be truly a Freedom-Loving nation! No doubt, a great Liberty-loving nation, the way in which it has poured in the Great War its own blood and treasures and the blood and treasures of other people too, clearly proves that it loves Liberty more than life. But when so much is done, and such sacrifices offered to preserve and maintain its own Liberty and secure its own safety, not even a breath is spent, and not a word is spoken or written, to preserve the liberty and security of other nations under its control.

Now that the war is over, we suppose there will not be any mere need of war hospitals. May I suggest that all these war hospitals be converted into Rowlatt Prisons, wherein to lodge the innumerable Satya Graha prisoners? Ward-boys will do well for warders, the Hospital Assistants as Jailors, and the Medical Gentlemen in charge to be Superintendents, and as it would be very unfair to impose this additional burden of expense on Government, incurred through no fault of theirs, may I further suggest that the Government should impose a Rowlatt Tax on the people to meet the extra expense? That will, indeed, be a true and fitting reward for the great services rendered by India during the last war.—Yours, etc.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, March 6.

A DAILY DANGER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A Parsi child of ten just escaped being crushed to death at the Church Gate Station this afternoon. A Parsi youth about 25 years of age crossed the lines on to the platform opposite and the child blindly followed him that moment a light engine from Colaba side rushed at great speed into the station whistling sharply and shrieking. The child jumped on to the platform. Had he missed his footing, he would have been hurled into eternity. A board forbidding passengers to cross the railway lines is displayed at the platform but the regulation appears to be followed more in the breach than in the observance. When will the railway authorities wake up to a sense of their duty? A few prosecutions of recalcitrants are needed without destruction of rank, caste, colour or creed. Parents should also warn heir children against the danger of crossing railway lines or boarding trains in motion which at times result in life long mutilation and unavailing penitence.—Yours, etc.

A LOVER OF CHILDREN.

RELIEF FOR AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

CONSIDERED BY SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., March 7.

A communique from Paris says the Supreme War Council discussed the question of relief for Austria-Hungary.

Subsequently, Crosdenoviteh, Montenegrin Minister in Washington, presented the views on behalf of King Nicholas on the situation and the future of Montenegro.

CENSORSHIP OF COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

STILL TO BE MAINTAINED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., March 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill stated that the Government was very desirous of abolishing the censorship of commercial and other telegrams as soon as possible, but it was essential that it should be maintained at present. Serious delay in delivery of telegrams did not arise from the censorship but from the congestion of traffic and other causes independent of the censorship.

Telegrams between India and South America were equally subject to censorship, whether they went via London or via the United States.

REPARATION TO RELATIVES OF SAILORS KILLED.

MERCANTILE MARINE'S REPRESENTATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., March 7.

Replying to a deputation from the Mercantile Marine yesterday regarding reparation to the relatives of the sailors murdered during the war, the number of which the spokesman estimated at twenty thousand, the Premier paid a tribute to the heroism of the Mercantile Marine in saving Britain from starvation and the Allies from collapse. He denounced German submarinism as the most cruel and infamous exhibition of piracy ever seen. He announced that the British delegates at the Peace Conference had been instructed to submit as the first demand full compensation for the losses at sea including compensation to the relatives of the dead. Germany must pay this first before mere indemnity for war expenses. The Premier concluded by urging that the claims be immediately submitted to the Foreign Office.

PUBLIC LIFE IN BARODA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A conference of the Agriculturists of Baroda Raj was held at the Maharaja Theatre, Baroda, on Monday and Tuesday last week, under the presidency of Mr. M. E. Patel of Ahmedabad. So far as the presidential address—stirring and learned as it was—the resolutions unanimously carried and the inspiring and at times exciting speeches made are concerned, the conference may well be considered a great success. Baroda may pride itself on having one more conference—a feather added to its cap. People outside Baroda may be thinking very highly of the public life in Baroda but then may I ask if there is anything like real public life in Baroda? With all due respect for my learned friend Mr. Maganbhai Patel and his versatile genius if I may be allowed to say so, the first question that suggests itself to me is—could not Baroda people find a single soul amongst themselves who could have honoured the presidential chair in spite their much talked of Municipalities, Panchayats and Legislative Councils that they are required to go outside for a President every now and then that they have got some conference or the other? It indicates as clearly as daylight that either there was no person in Baroda worthy of the chair or if there is one, he is much afraid of the Baroda bureaucracy to speak out his mind as fearlessly. This is, indeed, a very sad thing for the public life of Baroda Raj. Will the people of Baroda seriously try to turn their efforts in the direction of remedying this state of thing?

One thing more! What about the "Deputation" that was to wait upon H. H the Maharajasaheb to make a clear demand of a Responsible Government? I don't understand why his Highness should try to avoid the deputation and ask it to wait upon the Dewan if there was a persistent demand of and a strong agitation for an interview with him personally! Will the authorities yet try to do something in the matter before the 2nd Sessions of the Conference comes off?—Yours, etc.,

RANGILDAS M. KAPADIA.

Gandevi, March 1.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 7.

The weather continues dry everywhere. The western depression is entering North-west India, where skies are cloudy and temperature rising.

Forecast:—Some rain or snow in North Punjab.

PERSIA AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

"TIMES" ON HER "EXAGGERATED CLAIMS."

AIM OF BRITISH POLICY IN PERSIA.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 7.

Commenting on the narrative of operations of Brigadier-General Sir Percy Sykes' force in South Persia when it is publishing, the "Times" says that Brigadier-General Sir Percy Sykes and the British officers and non-commissioned officers under him deserve the greatest credit for their long and lonely struggle against the serious difficulties and constant lack of supplies. They also deserve well of Persia, for they have broken the power of robber bands which so long ravaged the southern provinces. Though they have fulfilled their task, larger problems of Persia remain as difficult as ever.

Referring to the Persian delegation now in Paris awaiting, a hearing by the Peace Conference the "Times" points out that it made a mistake of preferring exaggerated claims which cannot now be entertained.

Persia's claim to the guardianship of Shiah and the holy cities of Mesopotamia including Samara is, says the "Times", especially inadmissible and superfluous, because the Persian ecclesiastical authorities in Kerbela and Nejef already protect the interests of the Persian pilgrims and are maintained by the funds of the Oudh bequest administered by the Government of India. Persia, continues the "Times", must first prove the ability to protect her own territories before seeking to assume guardianships beyond her borders.

Persia's claim for reparation for damage done by foreign troops may be on a different footing, but we have yet to learn how much damage was wrought by her own rebellious tribesmen.

The British policy aims and always has aimed at the maintenance of an independent Persia, but the Persian Government may require assistance during the period of rehabilitation. Persia's chief need is for better communications, and the remarkable progress of her roads during the last ten years shows that, at present, she had better depend on motor transport than costly railways.

NEW AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., March 7.

The following statement with regard to the accession of Amanulla Khan to the Throne of Afghanistan is made by the Secretary of State for India.

Nasrulla Khan, the late Amir's brother was proclaimed Amir with the consent of Jellalabad notables, Inayatulla Khan, the eldest son of the late Amir, waiving his claim in his uncle's favour. Nasrulla's succession, however, was not recognised at Kabul, where Amanulla Khan, the late Amir's third son, declared himself Amir and assumed the reins of Government. Nasrulla Khan made his submission.

TRIBUTE TO LATE AMIR IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

"A LOYAL FRIEND TO BRITAIN."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., March 7.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lamington asking for particulars regarding the murder of the Amir referred to the loss Britain had sustained by the death of a trusted ally.

Lord Curzon, in the course of his reply said that the late Amir was a loyal friend to Britain. He was a general, affable man imbued with western ideas, and he remained true and loyal adherent to British connection despite German temptations. It was a tragedy and a great misfortune that he had been killed, but it would have been a greater misfortune if he had been killed earlier in the war.

Replying to Lord Crewe, Lord Curzon said a despatch was received and circulated dealing with the operations of imperial forces in South Persia which were only just finished, or indeed, they were even now ended. Lord Crewe said he was under the impression that the despatches had arrived from India.

Lord Curzon replied that he was not aware of it. There was no desire to keep troops in South Persia a moment longer than necessary.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March, 6.

The rice market was much firmer to-day licenses to ship to the Straits having been issued. Quotations were March, Rs. 310, 311; April, Rs. 321; May, Rs. 331; three months Rs. 335. Four thousand tons of Meedon rice was sold for delivery at the end of March at Rs. 345. No C. I. F. business was done. Small mills were normal, Rs. 330 sellers, Rs. 325 buyers. The paddy market was firm at Rs. 128 for rail and Rs. 130 for boat. A small lot of 1918 crop paddy was anchored at Rs. 112 per hundred baskets.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, 8th March, 1919.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The letter addressed by the Government to the President of the Corporation inviting the views of that body on the proposals that the Government suggest in the way of an early enactment of reform, has been long overdue. Conditions in the city have altered since the framing of the last constitution, and we have been for a long time trying to get on with a constitution which may have been suitable for the circumstances in which it was adopted decades ago but is now an anachronism. The inhabitants of Bombay have been observing the anomalously non-representative character which the Corporation has grown to bear with its excess of Government control and plutocratic interests. We should have had a move forward long ago. According to the Government letter, the Governor-in-Council contemplates revising the constitution of the Bombay Municipality "with the object of placing it on a more thoroughly democratic basis." The proposals of the Government refer to the constitution of the Corporation, and the expansion of the franchise.

We may remark at the outset that the letter does not explicitly invite suggestions regarding the internal economy of the administration and the responsibility of the Executive. For bringing the work of the Corporation to "a more thoroughly democratic basis," it is necessary to consider the responsibility of the Commissioner to the popular body, especially in view of the oft-repeated and, in some respects, justifiable criticism that the Commissioner is an autocrat with shadowy responsibilities to the Corporation itself. In fairness it should be conceded that many of the Civilians spared by the Government have been exceptionally competent, but the question of revising the constitution of the Corporation on a democratic basis does not begin or end with the acquiring of executive talents. The Corporation should have the final voice in the selection of its chief Executive officer; in any event, as a representative body, it should have some definite voice in nominating a candidate for Government nomination in whom it primarily has no confidence. We do not want Civilians stepping into the Corporation as a wayside platform in their own career, but we want men who are remarkable for their sense of cooperation with and responsibility to popular bodies. The Municipal Act deserves to be recast in important respects, and in the manifesto issued at the recent election, there was a general pledge for efforts to improve the Municipal Act. The responsibility of the Municipal Commissioner is one of the aspects of the question and though the point is omitted in the Government letter, it has to be well considered before offering recommendations. The proposed composition of the Corporation, as outlined in the first half of the Government letter, is interesting. It is suggested that there should be 100 members instead of 72, of whom four-fifths are to be elected on a new franchise. As regards the remaining 20, there is a vague formula, namely, that they are to be "either nominated by Government or partly nominated by Government and partly by such bodies as Government may from time to time determine." The old accretion of the J. P. college of electors deserves to be excised, but the letter observes an ominous silence about it. Equally unnecessary is the old practice of nomination which in first-class local administration has no place at all. There are no nominations in the London County Council, and for an advanced city like Bombay, the system of nominations will be an archaic survival and a veritable nuisance. If the practice of bureaucratic patronage in endowing odd men with memberships, is discontinued, it will be a great gain both to the Corporation and also to some of the officials like the Commissioner of Police who are now insfalled in the place. If any non-elective element is desirable at all—that is non-elective by the general body of voters—we would suggest that the practice of the London County Council and other English Municipalities might be imitated and a system of selection of aldermen by the Corporators itself might be introduced.

The franchise proposed is to comprise 50,000 voters; the qualifications given do not necessarily exclude women voters. The number is a great improvement, but it amounts only to 5 per cent. of the population. Roughly the qualification for vote consists of the payment of a rent of Rs. 20 per mensem. This of course, will not disfranchise the present rate payers, except those landlords who own property, but who reside permanently outside the city; for in their cases, they do not pay any rent in the city itself or live there by virtue of ownership. At present a graduate as a graduate has a vote, but this qualification it is proposed to abolish. There is to be a general qualification according to the payment of rent. The proposal to raise the strength of the Standing Committee by the addition of 4 elected members is good, but it would be better if the Committee is made an wholly elected body. The suggestions of the Government are welcome, though not full enough for thorough reform. They indicate, however, a gratifying realisation of the need for reform on progressive and democratic lines and we are grateful for them. Now that the opportunity has come at last, there should be a free discussion of the whole scheme of municipal administration with the realisation that the Government have pledged themselves to "the object of placing it on a more thoroughly democratic basis."

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF HIDES.—II.

In our previous article on the question of the Government Control of Hides we described as one of the chief grievances of those engaged in the industry the extent to which Government have gone beyond the limits of their own requirements and taken possession of and manipulated the trade in their own interests. The effect of this has been to inflict serious, undeserved and unjustifiable losses on private traders, who have a distinct grievance in this respect. But the matter goes further than that. Government operations have produced an artificial condition in the market which has resulted in very large profits accruing to them and this is still going on. Now it is clear that if the Government are to enjoy financial benefit from their operations in controlling an Indian industry, the Indian taxpayer is the entity who should enjoy the fruits. But it is not merely the Indian trader who is being robbed; the Indian taxpayer is also in his turn robbed of the proceeds of the robbery which ought to be his, if anyone's. This is the result of the very easy and simple process in which the authorities have engaged in controlling hides, for the hides which are forcibly acquired in India at a very low rate, over and above the requirements of the Army, have been allowed to accumulate and huge stocks are now held by the British Government —presumably through the War Office,— in London and are only being released in driblets for the market. The result is the continued maintenance of a very high rate in the market and extremely good business for the Government. We are informed by those who should know, that hides bought at 12 annas and Re. 1 per lb. in India have been sold by Government in London at Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per lb. and calf-skins bought at Re. 1-4 per lb. have been sold at Rs. 6 per lb. Where are these substantial profits going? They obviously belong to India, whose markets are not here to be bled for the benefit of the British taxpayer under the screen of a Government control for war emergency purposes. Are the Government of India keeping any check on these transactions? Have they any record? If not the sooner the India Office is set in motion, with a view to recovering for the Indian taxpayer what is obviously his money the better!

It will be useful to give a brief history of the manner in which the Hides Control has been operated from the beginning, in the course of which we shall be able to expose the second feature to which we referred in our first article, viz, the differentiation between the treatment of the European merchants of Madras and the Indian traders of Bombay. The facts are supplied to us from an authoritative source and are supported by our enquiries in the trade. In prewar days the Madras tanners dealt with "officewallas"—middlemen—in Madras who were mostly Europeans and the latter did forward business with the London merchants. The Bombay tanners, on the other hand, shipped direct to the London market and sold their hides there. The only exception to this was in the case of some traders who sold here to Messrs. Cooper, Allen and Co. hides for their own use in manufacture. When the Government began buying differences arose, but, after considerable discussion, it was finally decided that Government should buy at the rate of Re. 1, annas 3, with a bonus of Re. 1 for hides of the first and second selection. The tanners were, at the same time, given liberty to export light calf and rejection hides. This arrangement, which was arrived at in September, 1916, was accepted by the Bombay merchants for the sake of preserving their trade, though the rates were much lower than those at Madras. When the Government entered the Madras market, however, the "officewallas" there,—mostly Europeans —would only agree to sell on acceptance of their latest prices and selections. Their demands were accepted by Mr. McWalters, who was first Wheat Commissioner, next Government Controller and afterwards Wool and Hides Controller, and thus the Indian tanners in Bombay received much lower rates than the dealers in Madras. The latter bought raw hides in the Bombay market, tanned them in Madras, sold them at the higher rate and thereby made handsome profits. In the meanwhile the Bombay merchants were suffering serious losses.

During this time, from September 1916 to January 1917, Messrs. Matthews and Co. were buying for the Government in Bombay. After their selection the surplus was exported to London by the tanners themselves and they enjoyed the high profits accruing from the fact that they obtained in London prices from 50 to 100 per cent. more than those paid by the Government here for the better hides. This did not last long, however, for in February, 1917, the Government stepped in and appointed Mr. MacFarlane, then in the coal and sundry department of a private firm, as Hides Inspector for the purpose of buying hides for the Government. This gentleman, as soon as he took charge, issued a circular stating that Government, themselves, would buy the rejected hides at a rate four annas per lb. less than the selection rates; at the same time the tanners were to be prohibited from exporting any hides at all. It is hardly surprising that the tanners were up in arms against this arbitrary proceeding. They were already selling by compulsion to Government at unprofitable rates and they were to be debarred from reaping the profits to be earned by selling in the London market goods which Government did not require for their own use, and thus recouping their losses. Mr. MacFarlane's method of treating these protests was short, sharp and brutal. The factories of one merchant were arbitrarily requisitioned under the Defence of India Act rules and others were threatened that if they refused to agree to the Government conditions their factories would be taken possession of. There was no alternative but to submit and the tanners were obliged to agree to these arbitrary terms. Thenceforward the Government bought not only for their own requirements but they went into the trade on their own account, compulsorily acquired the surplus stocks as well, sold in London on joint account at very high rates and collared the profits! On the fact of it would be difficult to imagine a more gross abuse of the powers accorded under the Defence of India Act for war emergency purposes. But there is yet more to be told.

Notes of the Day.

Persia.

While publishing the narrative of the operations of Brigadier-General Sir Percy Sykes' force in South Persia, the "Times" has taken opportunity of indulging in one of its characteristic outbursts in which imperialistic designs are clothed in philanthropic platitudes. The "Times" has, for obvious reasons, given undue prominence to a subsidiary and contingent claim made by Persia. Persia wanted the guardianship of the Shiah holy places at Kerbela, Najef, Kazmin and Samara only in the event of a separate regime being set up in Mesopotamia. The claim, as we showed on a previous occasion, is hardly justifiable, but not for reasons given by the "Times." But this does not make any difference as regards the justice of Persia's claim for a free and independent existence. And the sophistries of the "Times" as to the "aims of British policy" and the "chief need" of Persia, will not influence the Persian Delegation at the Peace Conference from urging, and the Peace Conference from satisfying, the claim that Persia must have restoration of her integrity—imperilled by the Anglo-Russian Agreement—evacuation of foreign troops and, in short, economic and political freedom.

Glimpses of Final Peace.

While the different commissions appointed under the Peace Conference to deal with special questions, have been proceeding leisurely with their work the grim and gaunt spectre of starvation is stalking abroad in Europe. 250 deaths from starvation are reported daily from Bukharest. No wonder that the Economic Council has informed the Allies that they must make peace immediately or raise the blockade. The Supreme Council seems to have hurried the different commissions and Marshal Foch is said to have completed the final terms of Armistice. Barring the questions of Germany's western frontier, the Adriatic and Russia, all other questions have been settled, at least so far as the Allies are concerned. So far as the German navy is concerned, it is to disappear practically. The Army is to be demobilised and restricted only to 25 divisions and the war factories are to be dismantled under the supervision of the Allies. In addition to these terms, the fortifications of Heligoland are to be destroyed and the Kiel canal to be thrown open as a waterway for all nations and warships. The Reparation Commission also has finished its labours and wants Germany to be compelled to pay the required amount by her gold reserves, by assigning her outstanding debts and by coal, potash and timber. The policy of "thorough" seems to have guided those responsible for drawing up the peace terms.

Situation in Germany.

Meanwhile the situation in Germany is going from bad to worse. The Spartacists are very much alive and kicking. Herr Muehlon, an ex-director of Kruppe, has gone back to Berne despairing of establishing a stable government in Munich and declining the honour of Foreign Ministership. If anything is likely to prevent the country soon becoming another Russia, it is to see that the terms sketched out are not insisted upon, not merely beyond what is fair, but what Germany can bear. There is much wisdom in what Mr. Winston Churchill said that after reparation and punishment had been exacted, a way should be left open to Germany to live. In the final form the terms will emerge, Allied statesmen would do well to consider this point as it is in their own interests that a stable government should be established and that the trouble and expense of feeding Germany and other enemy nations are taken away from their hands as early as possible.

Labour Situation in England.

The Labour situation in England seems to have considerably eased. It is no longer to be war, but negotiation. A committee has been appointed at the instance of Mr. Arthur Henderson to consider the present crisis. Employers and employees will have thirty members each on it. The Premier pleaded for better relations between Capital and Labour. The employers must trust the workers more and workers must have an interest in the industry. A fair share of profits must be given to the workers. Neither Capital nor Labour alone can be the State. The business of the State must be to be impartial and to guard the interests of the whole community. But the State must first cease to be dominated by capitalists and other vested interests. It is, however, highly satisfactory that the industrial disputes are on a fair way of being settled amicably.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to renominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University with effect from the date of expiry of their present term of office:—

Dr. A. G. Viegas, L.M. & S., F.C.P.S., the Hon. Mr. Raghunath Purshottam Paranjpye, B.Sc., (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.), Shaikh Abdulkadir Surfraz, M.A., the Rev. R. Strachan, M.A., B.D., vice the Rev. R. MacOmish, M.A., B.D., whose term of office expired on the 13th January, 1919 and Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, vice Sir Frank Beaman, Kt., I.C.S., resigned.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd presided at the Annual Meeting of the League of Mercy, on Friday afternoon.

Mr. J. Hullah, C.S., will officiate for the Hon. Mr. R. A. Mant, as Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department. Mr. C. A. Innes will officiate as Foodstuffs Commissioner, vice Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, and Mr. G. S. Hardy relieves Mr. Hullah as Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner.

BUDGET DEBATE IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

RETRENCHMENT OF MILITARY AND RAILWAY EXPENDITURES URGED.

DEMAND FOR GRANTS FOR EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 7.

The Imperial Legislative Council resumed its sitting to-day, Sir George Lowndes presiding. The Hon. Sir William Vincent laid on the table a detailed statement regarding the appointment of an advisory committees to examine the cases of persons who have been interned under the Defence of India Act and Regulation 3 of 1818, prepared with reference to the question put by the Hon. Mr. B[illegible]a at the meeting of the Council in September last.

After interpellations the first stage of the general discussion on the Financial Statement was opened. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy congratulated the Finance Minister and laid stress on the increased grant on railways which would facilitate the development of trade. He believed the levy of the Excess Profits Tax would seriously handicap trade. The commercial community had already borne a severe burden during the war and it was not fair that they would be asked to pay more. He welcomed the proposal about increasing the minimum of income tax. A free hand should be given to the provincial Governments for the extension of education, and they should be free to draw on the provincial balances.

MR. G. S. KHAPARDE.

Mr. Khaparde who followed Sir Fazulbhoy said this annual budget debate was like annual X'mas dinners when all departments were present, some invited, some uninvited, all wanting a slice from the Revenue. Some got more than others, for instance the railway people being masters of locomotion got the largest slice of the pudding, though they paid nothing out of the large amount of money made here on account of the large traffic. The railway kings sat in England, and did not pay Excess Profits Tax, although money was earned in India. He did not see why they should not pay their share to the Indian Exchequer.

He did not grudge the soldiers getting 53 per cent., because they had fought the war and had won it, and after all that was a great thing.

He was of opinion that the railway grant should be cut by half and distributed between Sanitation and Education.

MR. B. D. SHUKUL.

Mr. B. D. Shukul wished that a beginning had been made in the direction of what the Finance Member had said: "Strict economy," but the country had been disappointed, in that, nearly thirty-three per cent. of the total revenue would be consumed by the Military Department, and a heavy capital outlay, amounting to £17.7 millions has been budgetted for railways, while beneficent departments, such as Education, Sanitation, Agriculture and Industries have been allowed to starve. It was in the fitness of things that the Government should divert their attention from the problems of war to the no less complicated and urgent problem of peace and reconstruction. India had already missed a great opportunity for the development of indigenous industries.

Proceeding, the speaker said the failure of a single monsoon was sufficient to create acute distress, and the people had hardly any staying power to face it, and it was a pity to find no effort made by the Government to improve the moral and material condition of the people hitherto. The policy of the Government has been to care more for its revenues than for the development of the people's resources. Famine, scarcity, plague and pestilence had become permanent factors in rural life in India.

He suggested railway allotment be reduced to ten million pounds, suitable grants be made for irrigation, which would greatly add to the resources of the people and large grants also be made for Sanitation and Education. He concluded by urging: (a) fiscal autonomy for India, (b) a sum of fifteen crores out of fifty crores of gold standard reserve held in England should be withdrawn for industrial purposes, (c) large exports of foodstuffs should be stopped and (d) the establishment of a High Court and University at Nagpur.

RAI SITANATH ROY.

Rai Sitanath Roy, speaking on the budget, thanked the Finance Member for his lucid statement and called the budget one of surprises and disappointments, in which the disappointments overshadowed the surprises. High hopes had been entertained that after the war, large sums would be available for the spread of education, improvement of sanitation and the establishment of industries. It was disappointing that the Government had not signalised the victorious termination of the war with the inauguration of a more liberal policy in these matters. The statement was one for a period of war, as also for a period of peace, with reconstruction looming large in the horizon. He advocated the formation of a Reconstruction Board. He referred to the grant for railways which exceeded Lord Inchcape's bold estimate, by about £12 millions. He welcomed the allotment for renewals, but was not so enthusiastic over the large sum allotted to the capital programme. He also spoke of reorganisation of transport arrangements, suggesting a periodical enquiry into the whole system, including the Railway Board.

Proceeding, Mr. Roy referred to the expenditure on the army estimated at £41 millions, against an average of £20 millions. He said the increase was substantial for a poor country like India, a vast peasant empire where comparative prosperity depended on the caprice of the clouds and recommended an enquiry, in the light of the Mesopotamia Commission Report. He said that while the country would not grudge legitimate expenditure on the army, that expenditure should be commensurate with its fiscal capacity. He spoke of the increase of expenditure in the civil departments, and said he failed to see where the economy came in.

In conclusion he thanked the Finance Member for the relief afforded to assessees by raising the taxable minimum for the income tax.

MAHARAJA OF COSSHIMBAZAR.

The Maharaja of Kosshimbazar said that Sir James Meston's first financial statement was a great surprise and a riddle. He had to deal with very large military commitments, and face the legacies of a long and arduous war. He was not afraid to raise money, and was not nervous in spending it generously. While he preached the wisdom of the gospel of retrenchment and economy, he often cast his doctrine to the winds and took the fundamental principles of economics upside down. That was a novel economic dogma and an unwise fiscal theory. He was sorry Sir James had not raised the revenue from opium, which was being grown in China and regretted that Sir James' courage had failed in a signal way in the matter. The result was the imposition of the Excess Profits Duty which fell on the capable shoulders of the well-to-do.

He protested against the military allotment being fixed at £41 millions and suggested that more commissions should be given to Indians, and the pay of Indian sepoys should be increased. He was not a man to gibe at Railway expenditure, and considered it to be the only item of public expenditure which benefited both the State and the people. He advocated the nationalisation of railways. He regretted that no bold step had been taken for the proper development of national intelligence and earning power. It was to him a riddle that, while Sir James stinted money for education, sanitation and industries, he gave away £2 millions to the British troops as war bonus.

In conclusion he drew the attention of the Government to the abnormal rise of prices which had hit the people very hard.

MR. K. CHANDA.

Mr. K. Chanda said, Sir James entered on his new official career with the blessings of several thousands of people with moderate and fixed incomes, who have been relieved of the liability for income-tax. Apart from the pleasant aspect of the Budget, he confessed to a feeling of disappointment, the outstanding feature of which painfully oppressed him, was the colossal growth of expenditure in Military and Civil, which, from an economic point of view, must be regarded as wasteful. The claims of sanitation, medical help and education have been almost absolutely ignored. He criticised the sanitary policy of the Government and said they should not grudge the money required, and he expressed disappointment at there being no mention of provision for industrial development made in the Budget. No doubt, the report of the Commission was receiving consideration. The war had come and was as good as gone, but India was still standing by, and her markets were being captured by other people, owing to their unpreparedness. They could cut a substantial sum from the railway and military expenditure and provide for industries, sanitation and primary education.

Mr. Chanda pointed out there was no reference to the acute distress prevailing in most part of the country and said they would be grateful if some of the ambitious provisions in the Budget were cut down and money diverted for alleviating distress.

Dealing with the increase in military expenditure, he said they could not go on increasing it indefinitely, without endangering the stability of the financial position of the country. He questioned the urgency of the work in connection with New Delhi, and urged that the grant be cut down.

In conclusion, he submitted, in view of the frightful increase in expenditure, that their whole financial position would have to be looked into and systematically overhauled. That could only be done by an independent Commission, and he urged the matter should receive consideration. He also emphasised the desirability to let non-official members have opportunities to know the real financial position, and, if necessary, to form small committees.

MR. SURENDRANATH BANERJEA.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea endorsed the statement that it was a peoples' budget. It represented the verdict of the educated community upon a budget for a Finance Minister and the Government he represented. To remove, at a time of stress and strain, taxation which was pressing upon a section of the community, was a financial achievement, which would appeal to popular imagination and would be received with gratitude by the people. While there were those who have been making enormous profits out of the war, and whom it was now proposed to tax, there was no class of the population more hard hit than the great middle class in receipt of fixed and moderate salaries. To them the raising of the minimum of taxable income, would be a welcome and appreciable relief. He hoped no future Finance Minister would find it necesary to diturb that beneficent ment.

He maintained that the rise in reform. That the reform should have been carried out at a time, when Government was confronted with serious financial difficulties, was evidence of the firm determination of Government that it should be a permanent feature of their financial arrangement. He maintained that the rise in price of cloth, as well as other necessaries of life, was due, to some extent, to the tactics of speculators, whom he characterised as ungrateful persons. The problem of dealing with speculators with a view to the protection of poor men was one of the greatest for the consideration of Government. They could only state the problem and the solution must be left to the Government.

Military expenditure came to over 41 millions out of a revenue of 85 millions. They had just emerged from the great war and the conditions were peculiar and abnormal. The safety of India must be ensured and no patriotic Indian would grudge the expenditure needed to meet the military requirements of the situation, but there must be an equitable adjustment of expenditure between England and India on the basis of financial justice to India. The Government of India had always pleaded for Indian interests in that connection, and they were confident the Government would continue to do so; above all, in view of the great domestic developments which awaited them in the near future and for which money would be needed, he appealed for a reduction in the military expenditure at the earliest possible opportunity. Mr. Banerjea asked for further information on the extra charge of two millions as war bonus for British officers.

PAY OF INDIAN SOLDIERS.

Continuing, he complained that the unanimous decision of the Delhi War Conference, for increasing the pay of Indian soldiers, had not been given effect to, although in conformity with the spirit of that decision, gratuity of six months' pay and other concessions had been made. While gratefully acknowledging that something had been done, he said there was ample room for further action, and he spoke enthusiastically of the splendid services of Indian soldiers.

Referring to the pressing need of replacing the Territorials garrisoning India, Mr. Banerjea said the best and most desirable course would be to substitute the Indian battalions for the Territorials. That, he maintained, would give universal satisfaction, be a relief to their finances and pave the way for an Indian Territorial Army. He appealed to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, whose sympathy for India was well known, to continue the Bengalee Battalion. Bengal would view, with the keenest disappointment and regret, the disbandment, or any substantial reduction, of the battalion. The Government talked of anarchism and revolution. If they found employment for the adventurous spirits in a military position, they would have taken a long step towards the creation of that spirit of satisfaction and contentment among the most impressionable section of the community, which would prove the strongest and effective antidote to the anarchical and revolutionary movement.

While expressing he had no desire to undervalue the utility of railway expenditure, Mr. Banerjea asked if more than one-fourth of the revenues should be assigned to Railway development, when there were other urgent problems of sanitation and education to be solved. The latter had been starved during the past four years.

He then criticised at length the Government attitude towards the sanitary problem and recommended the transfer of two millions from Railways to Sanitation. He said that for the highest ends of national progress and for the advent of a new era, about which they were all anxious, education was the one indispensable condition. He earnestly pleaded for the transfer of another three million pounds from Railways to Education. He trusted his appeal would not have been made in vain.

MR. W. A. IRONSIDE.

Mr. W. A. Ironside said, the time at his disposal had not been sufficient to study the financial statement, and he consequently felt some diffidence in rising at all to make general criticisms on the main features of the Budget. The opinions that had been expressed by some members, that morning, on the railway programme proposals had filled him, he assured them, with amazement. The whole tone of their criticism had simply been to cut down efficiency of one department, irrespective of the results to the community at large, in order that some other departments may benefit. Now he looked upon the Railway programme as a vital necessity, and he observed it must be maintained at any cost. Some members had urged for expenditure for other very necessary projects, such as education, medical relief and the like. He gave them his assurance, and the assurance of the commercial community, that there was nothing which they felt affected the future of the country to an equal extent. But they could do that efficiently by finding the money in other directions. The proposals they had heard to-day, proved that the financial future of the country was going to be one of stringency in all directions. They had heard appeals for increased expenditure in one form, or another; but apparently, except with the reduction of the vital chord of economic future of the country, they had not heard one concrete suggestion about finding the wherewithal to meet that position.

NECESSITIES OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Continuing, Mr. Ironside said:—It seemed members had very little idea of the necessities of the railways in India. For four years, they had been maintained with the greatest difficulty. "Carry on as best as you can" had been the rule. He assured the Hon. Members that the lack of sufficient transport in India had been the cause, to a large extent, of the lack of progress in the industrial sphere. He would leave aside European merchants, but he would remind them that they could scarcely remove, in an ordinary year, the average crop of the country. They had only to travel north, south, east and west to see, at the railway stations, the hard-earned produce of the soil rotting, waiting for transport, which could not be provided, and who suffered? The people, who by the sweat of their brow, provided the produce, but were prevented from getting its return. If he had to say anything on that item, he would say that that provision had come as a disappointment. They had to make up four years' leeway. To make good that leeway, he expected the Government would have to put three times as much as they did in pre-war times. It seemed to him that they had not sufficiently studied the interests of the people of the country. Had they sufficient transport in Bihar and Orissa at the present moment—he did not say it was through the fault of anyone—they could have employed men in very large numbers from famine-stricken districts on very remunerative pay and thus develop their industries. He also hoped that, in future, the Finance Member would bear in mind that Railways could not be starved. He did not think Sir James Meston would simply listen to the clamour from another department.

Proceeding, Mr. Ironside said, money provided for railways was put in the Capital account and he presumed it would be borrowed at 5½ per cent. Speaking as a commercial man, he suggested that they ought to take that capital out of the revenue now. The commercial community had borne their share, and it was for other people to do something. To cut down the expenditure on railways meant they did not intend to give effect to the recommendations of the Industrial Commission and they simply wanted to carry on.

The Council adjourned till 2-15 p.m.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

On the Council reassembling after lunch, discussion was continued on the financial statement. Mr. V. J. Patel said in his opinion the Budget was nothing, if not unsatisfactory. He said that with the full responsibility of an Additional Member, there were three pressing problems at present,—the poverty of the people, illiteracy and high mortality. Very little had been done to combat these evils.

He asked the Finance Member to enlighten him whether the contribution of 45 millions towards the war, they had voted at the last session, had been sanctioned by Parliament. They could not be too sure of that, in view of the numerous protests that had gone forth against the contribution.

He also wanted to know whether the provision been made in the present Budget for the increase of emoluments of the Medical and Police Services recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State. There was no mention of that in the financial statement. He would like to know in that connection whether the Council would be given an opportunity to express its opinion on the subject.

MR. SARMA.

Mr. Sarma congratulated the Finance Member affording relief to the middle class tax-payer by the raising of the minimum limit of income-tax and for the inauguration of a policy of active railway expenditure, but he emphasised that railway expansion should always be accompanied by irrigational activity. The main feature of the Budget was that it was an orthodox Service, Army and Railway budget.

Dealing with the military expenditure, Mr. Sarma hoped it would soon come down to a normal level if the League of Nations Scheme was worth the paper on which it was written. He hoped to see a considerable reduction in military expenditure. The speaker questioned the correctness of the theory that Indian commerce was protected by the Navy. The Indian exported raw produce and somebody else sent in the manufactured goods and the ships were non-Indian, and so, it could not be said Indian commerce was protected by the Navy. The Finance Member had treated the year as a transitional one and had avoided obligations of both the old and reform regimes under the old, or the existing regime. Care was taken to limit military expenditure at least within the limits on land revenue and to provide even to some limited extent out of the imperial share for education and sanitation.

Under the new Reform proposals, universally approved in principle and broad outline, the provincial revenue would have been improved by 201 lakhs on the Budget figures of 1917-18, and the growth in land revenue, the court fees, judicial and excise, minus income-tax, would have been their own, the total amounting in all approximately to 375 lakhs. It was now absorbed in imperial expenditure. The true imperial surplus has been ignored and it would have been much larger with a normal military expenditure. Demobilisation and capital railway expenditure had been met from revenues.

The speaker continued that the provisions for unconsidered and unapproved heads under the head "Unforeseen" led to extravagance, prevented the need for future consultations and approval.

WANTED SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET SYSTEM.

He therefore asked a supplementary Budget system should be resorted to. Mr. Sarma pointed out, the Treasury Bill system was liable to grave abuse unless immediate legislative control was provided, for the omission to provide for a sinking fund for the hundred million contribution, for which special provision was made in the taxation acts, was a grave departure from correct methods, whatever might have been the need for such an omission. He next pleaded the centre of Indian finance must be Delhi. Future obligations should be discharged only in India, even assuming the possibility of friction and inconvenience in the initial stages. Stores and supplies should be deliverable and payable in India. The trade returns testified to large excess of exports over imports and there was no need for the location of gold standard reserve in London.

Proceeding, Mr. Sarma suggested the silver needed for currency should be purchased in India. They were moving further away from a gold currency and, possibly, a gold standard, and they would have to accept the recommendations of the British Currency Commission. They had expanded the currency based on British credit and the problem of expanding Indian credit, based on India's resources, must be thought out. Mr. Sarma asked for the nationalisation of ships and advocated a national insurance scheme. Speaking for Madras he complained of the excessively high prices of rice and wheat.

SIR GODFREY FELL.

Sir Godfrey Fell spoke on military expenditure and said, as Mr. Surendranath Banerjea had put it, the conditions were not yet normal and the Hon. member had given utterance to a sentiment which he felt sure would find echo everywhere, namely, that no educated Indian would grudge military expenditure on the safety of India, and on the safety of the Empire with which the interests of India were so largely bound. Mr. Banerjea had however called attention to certain features in expenditure and had asked for details, particularly with regard to the bonus to all British ranks. With regard to that, he pointed out that in all matters relating to emoluments of British soldiers they followed the system adopted at home, but to appreciate the real significance of the bonus, it was necessary to see what His Majesty's Government did, at the signing of the armistice. At that time, almost the whole of the manhood of the British Empire was in arms and His Majesty's Government found itself confronted with these problems; first, how to obtain an army sufficient to maintain strength during the troublous period before peace would be signed and, secondly, the question of demobilisation. There was a natural desire on the part of a large number of men who were not soldiers to return to their ordinary pursuits. They felt that industrial wages were very high and if they did not return at once others would get their places. Consequently, His Majesty's Government decided to select a certain number of men to fill active ranks of the army during that period, and they held that to these men some compensation was due for the denial to them of the opportunity of returning to their ordinary pursuits. Consequently, it was decided to grant them war bonus. That bonus was granted to all the armies of occupation and garrisons in India. The problem was different from that in the United Kingdom. In India, the men in garrison had been here for four years and would go home shortly, but owing to shipping difficulties it would not be possible to send all at once, and such as would not be able to go before summer would be treated as in garrison in India and would obtain full bonus from 1st February, 1919.

CONDITIONS OF INDIAN ARMY.

Continuing, Sir Godfrey referred to the plea of Mr. Banerjea on behalf of Indian soldiers and he sketched at some length the improvements effected in the conditions of the Indian Army since the outbreak of the war. He particularly referred to the raising of their pay and the revision of pension, the grant of batta, and the grant of free rations, the last item alone costing 69 lakhs at the time of granting and at the present moment much more. He also pointed out the war bonus given to the Indian sepoy and said it was given to him long before it was thought of for the British soldier.

He further announced that at present the Government were considering a scheme of batta allowance which, when sanctioned, would cost them one and half million pounds. He also pointed out that the difficulty now was that the Indian sepoy being so well off than he was ever before, was naturally most reluctant to leave the army. He assured the Council that the Government were not unmindful of the welfare of the Indian sepoy.

MR. H. F. HOWARD.

Mr. H. F. Howard said he had been asked by Sir James Meston to say a few words,

(Continued on page 10.)

"COMMERCE & INDUSTRY."

THE VICEROY AND GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We publish the following without comment:—

I.

Copy of Telegram.

From—B. G. HORNIMAN,

To—Private Secretary to H. E. The Viceroy, Delhi.

"Have received following cable from Johannesburg, dated February eleventh. Begin. Legal proceedings under the Precious Base Metals Act of 1898 resulted against Indian merchants of long-standing at Krugersdorp area. Stop. The effect of the Judgment is a virtual ruination of the mercantile community throughout Witwatersrand. Stop. The Transvaal Ordinance IX of 1912 the relief Act and other laws affecting the Indian community are being rigorously enforced, the object being the elimination of Indian trade to the benefit European competitors. Stop. The British Indian community emphatically protest against the cruel and reactionary policy. Stop. It is significant that the action has been taken almost simultaneously with the armistice. Stop. The community submit such a policy is poor mark of appreciation of Indian sacrifices for the Empire during the war. Stop. The community earnestly appeals for protection meanwhile endeavouring to get the matter ventilated before the bar of the Assembly of Capetown. Stop. Please help in every possible way. Stop.—E. I. ASWANT, Chairman, Transvaal British Indian Association. Ends.

"Please place this before His Excellency with request for immediate sympathetic consideration with view to such action as is feasible being taken by Government of India. Stop.

"HORNIMAN, CHRONICLE, BOMBAY."

II.

Copy of Letter.

No. 2126—D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Delhi, the 4th March, 1919.

From—G. L. CORBETT, Esquire, I. C.S.,

Deputy Secretary to Government of India.

To B. G. HORNIMAN, Esquire,

C/o The "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated the 21st February, 1919, to the address of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, on the subject of the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. L. CORBETT,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE?

TOLSTOY AND SATYAGRAHA.

The following is a translation of the letter by Count Tolstoy to Mr. M. K. Gandhi. Written in 1910—just at a time when Mr. Gandhi's efforts in the famous South African Passive Resistance campaign were about to be crowned with success—the letter shows how fully its writer had understood the position of Governments. He says, "The Governments know where their chief danger lies and they vigilantly guard in this question, not only their interests, but the question: "To be or not to be?"

Kotchety, Russia, Sept. 7, 1910.

I received your journal, and was pleased to learn all contained therein concerning the passive resisters. And I felt like telling you all the thoughts which that reading called up in me.

Love, the highest law of life.

The longer I live, and especially now, when I vividly feel the nearness of death, I want to tell others what I feel so particularly, clearly and what to my mind is of great importance—namely, that which is called passive resistance, but which is in reality nothing else than the teaching of love uncorrupted by false interpretations. That love—*i.e.*, the striving for the union of human souls and the activity derived from this striving—is the highest and only law of human life, and in the depth of his soul every human being (as we most clearly see in children) feels and knows this; he knows this until he is entangled by the false teachings of the world. This law was proclaimed by all—by the Indian as by the Chinese, Hebrew, Greek and Roman sages of the world. I think this law was most clearly expressed by Christ, who plainly said that "in this only is all the law and the prophets." But besides this, foreseeing the corruption to which this law is and may be subject, he straightway pointed out the danger of its corruption, which is natural to people who live in worldly interests, the danger, namely, which justifies the defence of these interests, by the use of force, or, as he said, "with blows to answer blows, by force to take back things usurped," etc. He knew, as every sensible man must know, that the use of force is incompatible with love as the fundamental law of life, that as soon as violence is permitted, in whichever case it may be, the insufficiency of the law of love is acknowledged, and by this the very law is denied. The whole Christian civilisation, so brilliant outwardly, grew upon this self-evident and strange misunderstanding and contradiction, sometimes concious, but mostly unconscious.

Contradiction of Christian life.

In reality, as soon as force was admitted into love there was no more, and there could be no love as the law of life, and as there was no law of love, there was no law at all except violence—*i.e.*, the power of the strongest. So lived Christian humanity for nineteen centuries. It is true that in all times people were guided by violence in arranging their lives. The diffrence between the Christian nations and all other nations is only that in the Christian world the law of love was expressed clearly and definitely, whereas it was so expressed in the other religious teaching, and that the people of the Christian world have solemnly accepted this law, whilst at the same time they have permitted violence, and built their lives on violence, and that is why the whole life of the Christian peoples is a contradiction between that which they, profess and the principles on which they order their lives—a contradiction between love accepted as the law of life and violence which is recognised and praised, acknowledged even as a necessity in different phases of life, such as the power of rulers, courts and armies. This contradiction always grew with the development of the people of the Christian world, and lately it reached the highest stage. The question now evidently stands thus: either to admit that we do not recognise any religio-moral teaching, and we guide ourselves in arranging our lives only by power of the stronger, or that all our compulsory taxes, court and police establishments, but mainly our armies, must be abolished.

"Always" and "not always."

This year, in Spring, at a Scripture examination in a Girls' High School at Moscow, the teacher and the bishop present asked the girls questions on the Commandments, and especially on the sixth. After a correct answer the bishop generally put another question, whether murder was always in all cases forbidden by God's law, and the unhappy young ladies were forced by previous instruction to answer, "Not always"—that murder was permitted in war and in execution of criminals. Still, when one of these unfortunate young ladies (what I am telling is not an invention, but a fact told me by an eye-witness), after her first answer, was asked the usual question, if killing were always sinful, she, agitated and blushing, decisively answered, "Always" and to all the usual sophisms of the bishop she answered with decided conviction, that killing always was forbidden in the Old Testament and forbidden by Christ, not only killing, but even every wrong against a brother. Notwithstaning—all his gandeur and art of speech, the bishop became silent and the girl remained victorious.

The most essential.

Yes, we can talk in our newspapers of the progress of aviation, of complicated diplomatic relations, of different clubs and conventions, of unions of different kinds, of so-called productions of art, and keep silent about what that young lady said. But it cannot be passed over in silence, because it is felt, more or less dimly, but always felt by every man in the Christian world. Socialism, Communism, Anarchism, Salvation Army, increasing crime, unemployment, the growing insane luxury of the rich and misery of the poor, the alarmingly increasing number of suicides—all these are the signs of that 'internal contradiction which must be solved and cannot remain unsolved. And of course solved in the sense of acknowledging the law of love and denying violence. *And so your activity in the Transvaal, as it seems to us, at the end of the world, is the most essential work, the most important of all the work now being done in the world, and in which not only the nations of the Christian, but of all the world, will unavoidably take part.*

God more powerful than man.

I think that you will be pleased to know that there in Russia this activity is also fast developing in the way of refusals to serve in the Army, the number of which increases from year to year. However insignificant is the number of our people who are passive resisters in Russia who refuse to serve in the Army, these and the others can boldly say that God is more powerful than man.

"To be or not to be?"

In acknowledging Christianity even in that corrupt form in which it is professed amongst the Christian nations, and at the same time in acknowledging the necessity of armies and armament for killing on the greatest scale in wars, there is such a clear clamouring contradiction, that it must sooner or later, possibly very soon, inevitably reveal itself and annihilate either the professing of the Christian religion, which is indispensable in keeping up these forces, or the existence of armies and all the violence kept up by them, which is not less necessary for power. This contradiction is felt by all governments, by your British as well as by our Russian Government and out of a general feeling of self-preservation the persecution by them (as seen in Russia and in the journal sent by you) against such anti-government activity as those above-mentioned, is carried on with more energy than against any other form of opposition. The governments know where their chief danger lies, and they vigilantly guard in this question, not only their interests, but the question: "To be or not to be?"—Yours very faithfully,

LEO TOLSTOY.

[Translated from the original Russian by Pauline Padlashuk.—Johannesburg, November 15, 1910.] "Indian Opinion."

BUDGET DEBATE IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 9.)

but he had a grievance against his old friend Sir Dinsha Wacha who had taken out of his month all that he was going to say.

With regard to railway expenditure, however, he pointed out the remunerative character of the railways. For years railways had been the back-bone of their revenue system bringing to them large sums. Indeed, last year their profit was 9.9 million pounds. This year they expected it to be eleven millions, and next year they expected to get no less than seven millions. Those who asked them to withhold expenditure on railways were absolutely ignorant of the position and were wanting to kill a goose that was giving golden eggs. He also pointed out that for famine relief works and industrial development they could do nothing satisfactory unless their railways were in a proper working order.

Replying to the criticism that Government had done very little by way of famine relief, he said that in the current year, the Government had granted remissions in revenue to the extent of 49 lakhs, suspensions of revenue to the extent of 256 lakhs and had incurred a direct famine expenditure to the extent of lakhs. For the next year they had provided for remission and suspension of revenue of 65 and 166 lakhs respectively and for a direct famine expenditure of 172 lakhs.

AGENDA FOR CURRENT MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 6.

7th, 8th and 10th March will be devoted to the discussion of the Financial Statement. Mr. Sarma has six resolutions and Mr. Chanda one. So far the programme is by no means complete.

Mr. Sarma will move:—

(1) The budget allotment providing for the flotation of a loan of £10 millions be reduced by £4 millions.

(2) That the budget allotment 24 B Sanitation, etc., be increased by Rs. 50 lakhs towards the equipment and improvement of the Health Department and by Rs. 50 lakhs for the improvement of water supply in rural areas.

(3) The expenditure under Education be increased by Rs. 150 lakhs to provide for the extension and improvement of primary education.

(4) The allotment 26-B, Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, be increased by Rs. 50 lakhs for carrying out the recommendation of the Industrial Commission.

(5) The Budget allotment of £17.7 millions for the construction of railways, etc. 1,48 (page 101) be reduced by £5 millions. The expenditure under Miscellaneous 32 be increased by (a) ten thousand rupees to meet the cost of a committee to recommend the measures needed for organizing and developing the banking system of the country, (b) by thirty thousand rupees towards the cost of a committee to enquire into and report on the civil and military expenditure of the country during the last 5 years and recommend measures for the retrenchment of the annual expenditure.

Mr. Chanda will move that the budget surplus be reduced by Rs. 10,000 in order to provide for appointment of a committee to enquire into the administration of Delhi.

EXAMINATION OF CASES OF INTERNESS.

To-morrow Sir William Vincent will lay on the table a statement regarding the appointment of advisory committees to examine the cases of persons who have been interned under the Defence of India Act and Regulation 3 of 1818 prepared with reference to the question put by the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea at the meeting of the Indian Legislative Council held on the 10th September, 1918.

AMENDMENTS TO THE EMERGENCY POWERS BILL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 6.

It is expected that the total number of amendments to the Rowlatt (Emergency Powers) Bill will total over one hundred and fifty, some of which will be published to-night. Mr. Patel has so far fifty, Mr. Chanda twenty-two and Mr. Banerjea one amendment to move.

Mr. Banerjea requires that the Select Committee's report together with the Bill and connected papers be referred to local Government, High Courts, and public bodies for criticisms.

Mr. Patel wants the abandonment of parts 1, 2, and 3 of the Bill and Mr. Chanda suggests the following members be added to the Select Committee—(1) The Hon. Sir Claude Hill, (2) The Hon. Sir C. Shankaran Nair, (3) The Hon. Mr. Jinnah, (4) The Hon. Mr. Sharma, (5) The Hon. Mr. Mazhr-ul- Haque, also in addition to the publication of the Bill.

SATYAGRAHA AT DELHI.

INAUGURATION IN PRESENCE OF MR. GANDHI.

As we go to press we received a telegram from our Delhi correspondent that the Satyagraha movement has been inaugurated in Delhi, at a public meeting and the following resolution passed:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Delhi records its complete confidence in the Leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and affirms that the campaign of Passive Resistance explained by him should be immediately started and continued and further that the vow of Passive Resistance as sanctioned by him should be taken by all those who wish to take part in this campaign against the Black Bills."

Mr. Gandhi was present at the meeting.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

On behalf of the Satyagraha Sabha Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Jamnadas M. Mehta will lecture at Bulsar this evening and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at Surat on Monday evening.

KISTNA DISTRICT RYOT'S ASSOCIATION'S SUPPOPT.

MUSTABADA, March 5.

The following wire is sent to Mahatma Gandhi, Satyagrahasramam, Ahmedabad, by the Kistna District Ryots' Association:—

"Kistna District Ryots' Association strongly condemns Rowlatt Bills, even with modifications; co-operates with your noble stand; ready patrons call; pary advise.—Secretary Mustabada."

WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT FROM POONA.

The following telegram has been received by Dr. Sathye from Mr. N. C. Keikar, Poona:—

"Poona friends support principal Passive Resistance wholeheartedly reserving liberty to settle details."

N. C. KELKAR.

CALCUTTA VAKILS' PROTEST AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 7.

At a meeting held to-day in the Vakils' Library of the Calcutta High Court, the Vakils' Association unanimously resolved that the two Rowlatt Bills are subversive of the principles of liberty and justice recognised in all systems of civilised jurisprudence, and the Bills if passed would be detrimental to the best interests of the people and the Government. The Association strongly urged the Government to withdraw the Bills and not to pass them even as a temporary measure.

AGAINST PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 6.

The following members of the Imperial Legislative Council have signed the manifesto against the Passive Resistance movement in addition to the names already published:—Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Raja of Kanika, Mr. Krishna Sahay, Mir Asad Ali and Khan Zulfiquar Ali Khan.

AMRITSAR'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 6.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Amritsar the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) The citizens of Amritsar most emphatically condemn the policy Government have been persisting in passing the reactionary and repressive measures in the face of the unanimous protest of all classes and creeds all over India. They pray Government to withdraw immediately the Rowlatt Bills which are inopportune, undemocratic, immensely oppressive, inconsistent with spirit of British promises generally, and the declaration of August the 20th, 1917 particularly.

(2) This meeting while appreciating gratefully the bold stand made by the non-official Indian members expects them to continue their opposition to these bills from being passed even as temporary measures which if enacted will reflect on the loyalty of the whole nation and be the cause of adding insult to injury. The citizens request the Indian members especially from the Punjab to oppose these measures at all stages solidly and unflinchingly.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST THE BLACK BILLS.

PLEDGE TO DISOBEY LAWS.

Passive Resistance or Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Bills was inaugurated at a meeting held at the Ashram of Mahatma Gandhi at Ahmedabad on Monday, the 24th February, 1919. Below we publish the Satyagraha Vow, with the first lists of signatories in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Mrs. Besant telegraphed on the 3rd instant announcing that she had signed the Satyagraha Vow of passive resistance against the Rowlatt Bills. She is not committed, however, to the other part of the pledge, regarding resistance to other laws.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community, as a whole, and the State itself is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as a Committee to be hereafter appointed may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

The total number of signatories to the Satyagraha Pledge stood yesterday at 292, of whom 211 are from Bombay and 81 from the mofussil.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO THE PLEDGE.

Dagdu Gaun Navanakun.
Laxminarayan Pipalwa.
Vrajlal K. Thakore.
Gustanji Dhanjishaw Shroff.
Kershap Pestanji Daver.
Ramrichpal Khetan.
Damji Hariram Joshi.
Dwarkadas Haridas Vhora.
Keshavlal Panachand.
Pannalal Chunilal.
Bhat Nanalal Pranshanker.
Dattani Damodar Karsondas.
Rajaram N. Moghe.
M. B. Godbole.
Anant Vinayak Gurjar.
Ramachandra Mahadeo Vaidya.
Trimbak Vishnu Joshi.
Gangadhar Shankar Khare.
Balmukund Laxman.
Moreshwar Sadashiv Phadke.
G. P. Moghe.
Govind Ramchandra Gadgil.
H. K. Gokhale.
N. D. Joshi.
K. K. Phadke.
Ganesh Balkrishna Hegirte.
S. G. Sadhale.
Shivprasad Tularam.
Arjundas Kirparam.
Sikandar Fatah.
Shaik Abdul Aziz.
Maniklal Tejmal Prohit.
Chaganlal Khemchand.
B. K. Gaikwad.
Rustomji Ardeshir.
Mrs. Gulabdin Sahai.
Dwarkadas Raoji Harkare.
Hiralal Goverdhandas Choksi.
Dhirubhai G. Desai.
Lavji Jesraj.
Panchlu Gaurishanker Harishanker.
Manilal Manekchand.
Manishanker Pranjivan.
Dharsi Moolji.
Lalji Kalyanji.
Inderji Kalidas.
Ichhashanker Bhavanishanker.
Parbhudas Parmananddas.
Keshavlal Maganlal.
Amritlal Haribhai.
Maganlal Vithaldas.
Occhavlal Harilal.
Bhayani Manilal Parshottam.
Keshavlal Vithaldas.
Dhirubhai G. Desai.
Parshottam Tulsidas.

A SERGEANT'S LAPSE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, March 5.

Sergt. Joseph Hanson, alias J. Smith, of the West Riding Regiment at Calcutta, pleaded guilty to-day to a charge of stealing a trunk containing Rs. 865 in cash and notes, the property of Velai Deoraj, a firewood contractor to Messrs. Tata and Co. at Lanovla. The accused and complainant travelled in the same compartment, on the night of 1st January, from Bombay to Lanovla, where Deoraj found his trunk missing. Accused was arrested coming out of a liquor-shop at Khandala, when Rs. 755 and all the complainant's papers were found in his pockets.

Mr. Dias, High Court Pleader, who appeared as *amicus curiae* on behalf of the prisoner, said that the accused had taken to drink ever since he lost his son. Mr. Percival, Sessions Judge, sentenced the prisoner to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

LEPERS OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you insert the following in your to-morrow's issue under the heading, "The lepers of Bombay."

The other day on my way to the Fort I came across a leper who kept rambling about in quest of alms. Some parts of his body had fallen off, his dress was very shabby, and in brief his appearance was such that one could not but pity him. Similar cases have I also witnessed at the junction of Charni Road and other crowded centres where paupers most abound.

They are a helpless lot, slighted by everybody and have to undergo a heavy burden to float on the mighty wave of despair and misery. In addition to suffering it themselves they may also impart the contagion to others with whom they daily come in contact.

May I therefor appeal through the medium of your paper to the Health officer to alleviate their life-long sufferings as best as he can, by compelling them to seek refuge in a remote asylum where they may pass their life in peace and comfort.—Yours, etc.,

"A PHILANTHROPIST."

RECEPTION TO TROOPS.

CONTINGENTS FROM BASRA AND SUEZ.

The following arrivals and departures are notified:—

H. T. Muttra from Basra to-day with remainder of the 14th Lad Lancers.

British Officers 5, Indian Officers 13, Indian Ranks 269, Followers 46, Horses 450.

They will be disembarked at Jetty End Alexandra Dock and will receive the usual gifts, but owing to the men being required to disembark and entrain the horses the reception by the ladies of Bombay at No. 2 Shed will be dispensed with on this occasion. The vessel is expected to be berthed at 10-30 a.m.

S. S. Devanha sailing for the United Kingdom to-morrow with British Officers British Ranks 1,500. The ladies taking part in the farewell to the Troops will go on board at 10 a.m.

H. T. Dara from Suez on Sunday the 9th instant with the following Regiments from Egypt:—2/152nd Indian Infantry, British Officers 8, Indian Officers 12 Indian Ranks 845; 3/154th Indian Infantry. British Officers 4, Indian Officers 16, Indian Ranks 910.

Reception will take place at No. 2 Shed Alexandra Dock. Times to be notified later.

MARTIAL LAW IN BASRAH.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, March 6.

A notification, issued by the Military Governor, Basrah, orders that owing to recrudescence of crime, all persons of civil community moving about outside their houses in the municipal area, between eleven and sunrise, shall carry a light.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE FARES.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, dated, Delhi 1st March, 1919:—

It is announced for general information that as a result of negotiations between the Secretary of State, the Ministry of Shipping and the shipping companies concerned, it has been decided to reduce passage fares on steamers running between India and the United Kingdom.

From the first of March, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company will reduce their rates by 20 per cent. and will issue return tickets for the price of one-and-a-half single fares. In regard to other lines, no definite decision has yet been reached, but it is hoped that they will also make a similar reduction. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, however, intimate that in view of the greatly increased expenses on liner service they may have to reconsider their position later.

REDUCTION IN FARES TO INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, March 7.

Steamer fares to India by Ellerman lines will be reduced to the same extent as announced by the P. and O. Company and will take effect from April 1st. Homeward reductions will take exect immediately. Fares to intermediate ports are unchanged.

THE BLACK BILLS.

STRONG CONDEMNATION FROM CHHINDWARA.

The people of Chhindwara assembled in this public meeting held under the joint auspices of the District Congress Committee, the District Association and the Home Rule League reiterate their emphatic protest against the Rowlatt Bills as taking away the fundamental rights of the Indian people and view with the greatest alarm the introduction of the said Bills against the unanimous opposition of the public opinion of India as represented by the Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council. The meeting further declares that the announcement made by the Government of India, that the Emergency Powners Bill will remain in operation for three years only does not take away its objectionable character; and that the said legislation cannot be tolerated even as a temporary measure inasmuch as it is wrong in principle, unsound in conception and dangerous in execution.

This meeting also places on record its deep appreciation of the Indian non-official members for their stout and unanimous opposition to the introduction of the said Bills; and further expresses its confidence that they will continue to offer their firm and unflinching opposition at every stage, even to the extent of leaving the Council Hall by way of protest in the last resort.

RECOGNITIONS OF WAR SERVICES.

The following Press Note has been issued by the War Purposes Department, Government of Bombay:—

The "Gazettes of India" issued on 3rd June and 17th August, 1918, contain lists of ladies and gentlemen whose names have been brought to the notice of the Government of India for valuable services rendered in connection with the war up to 4th August, 1917. Extracts from these lists pertaining to the Bombay Presidency have been republished in Part 1 of the "Bombay Government Gazettes" dated 20th June, 1918, 5th September, 1918 and 30th January, 1919 at pages 1138 to 1142, 1701 and 228 to 231 respectively. Persons other than Government servants residing in the Bombay Presidency whose names appear in these lists and who have not been granted *sanads* are informed that if they desire to have a record of the recognition of their services by the Government of India they will be given a certified extract from the lists on application to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, War Purposes Department.

IMPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

MADRAS MERCHANTS URGE REMOVAL OF CONTROL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 7.

A preliminary meeting of rice merchants was held last evening when there were present about 300 merchants. It was agreed to place for approval a number of resolutions before the public meeting, to be held on Sunday. One resolution urged the immediate removal of control in regard to the import of foodstuffs, and the necessity for providing more tonnage from Rangoon to India and also more wagon to move quickly the foodstuffs from one place to another.

Another resolution protested against the system of granting licenses for the import of rice from Rangoon and asked Government to call upon licensed importers to dispose of their stocks to make them available to retail dealers and consumers at the Controller's price. A third resolution was passed disapproving the Director of Civil Supply's scheme in regard to export of raw and boiled rice from Delta districts.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE.

COMPULSORY LAND ACQUISITION.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

The Ford Press Co. Ltd. ..... Defendants.

(Before Justice Macleod.)

This was a suit filed by the Bombay Municipality against the defendant company for a declaration that there was a contract binding on the defendants in terms of the letter of 12th September, 1917, which had been accepted by the plaintiff, that the defendants were not entitled to claim in the proceedings before the collector any sum for compensation other than Rs. 1,45,517; that the defendants were not entitled to any compensation in the said proceedings beyond Rs. 1,45,517; that if the collector awarded as compensation more than Rs. 1,45,517 the excess amount would belong to the plaintiff and if he awarded less the plaintiffs were bound to make up the Rs. 1,45,517. The plaintiffs also claimed an injunction restraining the defendants from claiming as compensation in the said proceedings more than Rs. 1,45,517.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. J. B. Kanga and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendants.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of the judgment his Lordship after narrating the facts and stating what the position of the Government was when an application to acquire land was made to it by a company or a public body, stated that it was not suggested that the collector was in any way concerned with negotiations which might take place between the claimants and the acquiring body during the pendency of the proceedings before him. It would be still open to him even if both parties appeared before him and stated they had agreed upon the compensation to be awarded, to award a higher amount. It was inconceivable however, that the collector in proceeding under the Act would in those circumstances award a higher amount than that agreed upon. But the question in the case was simply one of contract between the plaintiffs and the defendants. The question was whether there had been a concluded agreement; if so what were its terms and was it a contract of which the Court would order specific performance. It appeared to his Lordship that if the parties came to an agreement as to the compensation without attaching any condition, thereto, they must be taken in the absence of special conditions as intending that the agreement as between themselves should be final. If either party intended that it should be conditional he should have said so. It was common knowledge that the City of Bombay Improvement Trust which had been constantly engaged in the compulsory acquisition of land for the last twenty years in a very large number of cases came to terms with the owners of lands notified for acquisition and his Lordship had no doubt other acquiring bodies such as the present plaintiff and the railway companies had also come to such agreements during all the years the said Acquisition Act had been in force. It was certainly strange, therefore, that a similar question had never come up before the Courts for decision and it was not unreasonable to suppose that it had not occurred to any party to such an agreement that it was open to him to resile from it by asking either the collector or the Court to award a higher amount. In his Lordship's opinion, therefore, taking into consideration the previous negotiations and the correspondence in September there was a concluded agreement that the defendants would accept Rs. 1,45,517 for the property in question irrespective of the proceedings before the collector and his Lordship safely assumed, that if on the 10th October the plaintiffs had announced that they were going to ask the collector to award a lesser sum the defendants would have at once denounced such contract as a breach of the agreement. His Lordship held that the directors were acting within their powers in coming to an agreement with the plaintiff with respect to the compensation to be awarded for the property. There was then no reason why the Court should not decree specific performance of the contracts. The only ground on which specific performance could be refused would be that this was a contract for the performance of which compensation in money is an adequate relief. But in this case the damages for the breach could not now be assessed.

MUNICIPALITY'S CLAIM ALLOWED.

The amount would depend on whether the collector made an award allowing as compensation a higher amount than that agreed upon. His Lordship found all the issues in favour of the plaintiffs and made a declaration as prayed for by them. His Lordship said he must still provide for the improbable contingency of the collector awarding a higher or a lower amount than that agreed upon, so it would be declared that if a higher amount was awarded, the excess should belong to the plaintiffs and if a lower, the deficiency should be paid by the plaintiffs to the defendants. The plaintiffs were to have the costs of this action.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co.

Solicitors for the defendants: Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER FOR ORNAMENTS.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

BHAGWANDAS SITALDIN *vs.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, Sessions Judge of Dhulia. He found the accused guilty of murdering a boy of nine for the sake of his ornaments and sentenced him to death under Section 302, I. P. C.

The facts are briefly these:—

The appellant Bhagwandin Sitadin and two others were charged with the offence of murdering a boy named Bhilya Chimna, aged 9, at Kusumbe in the District of West Khandesh. They were tried with the aid of assessors. With regard to the appellant the assessors were of opinion that he was guilty and the Sessions Judge agreeing with their opinion convicted him and sentenced him to death as stated above. The other two accused were acquitted.

It appeared that on the 19th of November, 1918, the deceased who lived with his mother left his home at about 3 p.m., to play with two girls Ghami and Bhiki. Whilst they were playing the appellant came their and took away the boy by promissing to give him berries. As the boy did not turn up in the evening his mother became anxious and she informed the uncle of the deceased that her son had not returned home. The uncle made inquiries and in the course of them he was informed by Bhiki one of the girls with whom the deceased boy was playing that he had been taken away by the accused. Upon that information the uncle went to the accused and asked him what he had done to the boy. The accused denied all knowledge. The matter was reported to the Police. No trace of the boy was found for two days. On the 21st of November one Ruben Juda happened to go to the village of Kusambe and question the accused with regard to the offence. The accused told him that the boy had been killed and buried in a certain place and offered to show the place. Upon that the *Panch* was called to whom the accused made the same statement, but added that he had committed the crime along with two other persons. The accused took the *panchas* to the place where the murder was committed. He also showed the place where the ornaments were cancelled. The ornaments worth Rs. 90 were recovered by the police. Those were identified by the mother as being on the person of the deceased boy. Subsequently the accused made a confession before the committing magistrate. He adhered to that confession before the Sessions Judge but implicated two others as joint murderers by saying "I committed the offence but not alone. I did not commit it myself."

The Sessions Judge in convicting the accused observed "The case against the accused is clear. Despite the decomposition of the face, the medical evidence shows that death was due to the throat being cut. The identity of the corpse was sufficiently proved. As regards the sentence on the accused, his dullness or callousness and his youth in no way detract from his perfect understanding of the offence he has committed. In view of the prevalence of this species of offence in the district, I do not think I should be justified in imposing the lesser sentence."

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence observing that although it was urged on behalf of the accused that he was a young man of 19 that he was silly as remarked by the magistrate, and that he had played a subordinate part in he crime, their Lordships looking to the brutal character of the offence and the fact that the victim was an innocent and harmless boy of nine, saw no reason to reduce the sentence.

Mr. V. S. Sanzgiei appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the crown.

CAUSE LIST.

POARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF MARCH, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

425-18—Ard H D and Co, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v Messrs Bhukandas Motilal & Co a firm, Pandia & Co, Part heard.

432-18—Mans H M and Co, Manchershaw Pallanji Sethna v S Spinner and Co a firm, Mehta D and I.

1412-17—Pocha and Co, Nazerally Shamsuddin v Malwas and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.

1124-17—Moti and Devidas, Messrs † Roy and Co a firm v Messrs Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

454-17—Wadia G and Co, Nowroji Rustomji Wadia v The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

738-18—Payne & Co., Amir Ajam v. Makbul Jamal and anr, Dharamsi & Co.

63-18—Crawford B & Co., Bhagwandas Govердhandas v. Shiavux Dinsha Daver.

1229-17—Edgelow G W & Co., Raghunathdas Hurjiwandas Kashiwalla and anr v. Hurgovandas Tulsidas and anr, Pandia & Co., Edgelow G W & Co.

434-18—Kanga and S, The Akola and Mid India Sug and Mfg Co Ltd v Gilman and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

447-18—Merwanji K and Co, Dharma Narayen Seth Calangutkar and ors v Messrs Dhanjibhai Narandas a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

449-18—Mulji and Th, Ramlal Thandumal v Messrs Need and Co a firm, Sabnis and G.

580-16—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Shamlal Gangaram and ors, Captain and V

673-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khursetji Jamshetji Sethna v Venkanna Elappa Balaram and ors, Pandia and Co.

326-18—Bhim and Co, Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v Bhimji Meghji, Shroff and D.

1184-17—N C Dalal, Maganlal Bhugwandas v The Chanda Coal Prospecting Syndicate Ltd, Judah and S.

28-17—Mehta D and L, Salebhoy Mahomedally Patheria v Rattanchand Khimchand Motichand, Daph F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

83-19—Amin and D, Bai Rehmatbai widow and anr v Husseinbhai Sulleman and ors, Un P and P.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

351-18—Capt and V, Purshotam Goculdas and Co a firm v Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani and Sons a firm, Little and Co, Part heard 27-2-19.

911-18—Capt and V, Purshotam Goculdas and Co a firm v Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani and Sons a firm, Little and Co.

654-18—Mehta D and L, Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi v Goswami Shri Padamanlalji Murlidharji Maharajkar, Mulla and M. Part heard 1-3-19.

663-18—Payne and Co, Indaji Sheraji and Co a firm v Messrs Haspani Miya Haji Ismail Chhotani, Jamsedji R and D, Part heard, 7-3-19.

680-18—Mehta D and L, Amarchand Dharup and anr v Jasrup Sawaji and anr, Sabnis and G.

364-18—Purnanand and Co, Ghordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Messrs Chandulal Gabruchand a firm and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

684-18—Little and Co, Messrs Abboo Baker and Co a firm v Bhimji Jairaj and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

1101-18—Khambatta and Co, Amirchand Hazarimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Smetham B and Co.

1597-18—Khambatta and Co, Sukhraj Hazarimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Smetham B and Co.

240-18—Chit M and K (for a pauper), Duyandeo Babaji Thakur and anr v J F Rodrigues and anr, C P Cunha and Co.

698-18—Matu J and M, Harnandrai Vaijnath a firm v Khimji Hirji Kayani, Ard H D and Co.

S C Ct 498/10384-18—Mer K and Co, Khatao Morarji and ors v Memon Ali Habeb M R Chothia.

544-18—Edg G W and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Dinsha Adenwalla v Rustomji Dorabji Dinsha Adenwalla and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co, Patell and Eze.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

LIST A. (ATTORNEYS.)

C C 630-19—Jamshedji R and D, Gokuldas Hansraj v Tricumdas Khimji a firm, 27-2-19.

258-19—Shroff and D, F W Holden v Mahomedalli Noorbhoy a firm and anr, Payne and Co, Jamshedji R and D, 15-2-19.

13-19—Manchershaw and N, Lalji Devraj and Co a firm v Essabhai Lalji, Payne and Co. 18-2-19.

1718-18—Payne and Co, Dayalal Makanji Javeri v Yusuf Ismail, Edgelow G W and Co, 18-2-19.

1347-18—Little and Co, Messrs Narrotam Hemraj Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Mulla and M, 20-2-19.

688-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bansilal Motilal v Govindlal Bansilal and ors, Parties concerned, 13-2-19.

586-18—Dikshit M and K, Lilavanti a minor v Bai Amba widow and anr, G B Pandya, N C Dalal, 18-2-19.

563-18—Khandvalla and Co, Madhowji Jhaver v Kashibai widow, Jamshedji R and D, 24-2-19.

443-17—Soonderdas and Co, J V Padamsey and Co v C C P Syndicate Ltd, Judah and Solomon, 24-2-19.

1045-18—Daphtary F and D, Gulabrai Ahmed and Co a firm v Chimniram Jankilal a firm, Hiralal Th and Co, 25-2-19.

O S 84-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Gulabrai V Chhaya v Kumar Shri V. Khachar and anr, Kharas and Co, 13-1-19.

O S 332-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Minocher Kaikhusru Jabuli v Maneckbai widow, Unwalla P and P, 1-2-19.

O S 529-19—Merwanji K and Co, Rahimbhai Momanji and anr v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little and Co, 18-2-19.

1018-18—Rustomji and G, Haribhai Jorabhai Patel v Moosa Haji Cassam, Shroff and D, J O 28-1-19.

870-18—Daphtary F and D, Maria Francisca Rosalina v Vincent Mariano De Almeida, Mirza M and M, 11-2-19.

456-18—Mulji and Th, Nathmal Gambhirmal v Maniram Radhakisson, Khandvalla and Co, Notice.

877-16—Captain and V, Ahmed Saheb Abdul Rehman and anr v Mulla Mahomed Yoonus Penkar and anr, Kanga and S, 25-2-19.

1433-18—Jehangir G and B, Pudumsey Jetha a firm v Pruthuraj Bhagwandas a firm and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Dubash and Co, 4-3-19.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISFOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

42-19—Captain and V, Frank Jacob Iny v E E Elisha Sassoon, Soonderdas and Co, Part heard.

"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN."

FROM THE MUSICAL STANDPOINT.

(From a Correspondent.)

In the various Musical numbers of this delightful Operetta we have a work which may be described as both clever and charming.

The composer—Leo Fall—has shown in this work and in his other great success "The Dollar Princess" that he may be considered one of the direct descendants of the famous Strauss family in that he possesses all the amazing facility of these composers for writing piquant melodies and rhythms combined with sound workmanship.

In the Solo numbers—"Oh Sleeping Car"—(Gonda) "Charming little Gonda" (Karel Gonda) and the Duett—"Just like my Wife" (Jana and Karel) we have those delightful valse melodies handled with a skill in modern harmonisation and accompaniment that places them far above the usual comic opera tunes while in the Scena & Finale of Act 1, which abounds in difficulties for both singers and orchestra—the composer has shown his musicianship and reached a high standard of dramatic writing for both voice and orchestra, the music often reaching a higher level than is warranted by the book of the play.

The principal singing parts will be in the hands of Mrs. McGrath (Gonda)—Mrs. Binning (Jana)—Mr. McGrath (Karel) and Mr. Chilton (Willem) who have so often delighted Bombay audiences beofre while in Miss W. Williams (Martje) we have a new comer who will be a surprise for many both in singing and acting and we fancy the public will demand to hear her again soon.

The orchestra will be composed mainly of amateur ladies and gentlemen who have very kindly come forward to assist, some of whom are well-known players in Bombay. We believe it is for the first time in Bombay, that English ladies and Indian ladies and gentlemen will play in such a theatre orchestra and the conductor says that he hopes it will not be the last as they have put in such conscientious work at rehearsals and he hopes some day at no distant date to produce a complete orchestra of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen combined capable of playing Grand Opera.

Let us hope so—Forward is the Word—and what better means can there be of bringing the two Races together to understand and appreciate each other than the universal language of music.

The following ladies and gentlemen are the principal members of the orchestra.

Violins:—Mr. C. W. Hopkinson (Leader), Mrs. Hone, Miss Soona Khambatta and Mr. F. Bharucha.

Oboe:—Mr. A. V. Goodchild.
Clarinets:—Messrs. F. Shaw, and Ch. Steller
Bassom:—Mr. T. Sullivan.
Cornets:—Messrs. F. Clayon and C. Barrett.
Trombone:—Mr A. Ingledew.
Bass:—Sergt: Eagles.
Drums:—Sergt. O'Brien.
Conductor:—Mr. Edward Behr.

GRIEVANCES OF M. A. DEPT. CLERKS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Tre clerks, permanent and temporary working in the Military Accounts Department will be much obliged to you if you can find space for this letter. It is well-known that the establishments in the offices are made to work till very late hours. The work which is being done is of the greatest importance, being directly connected with the war. One would have expected therefore, that our claims would have been among the first to be considered. But in this land of anomalies, the only recognition which they obtain is silent contempt. Our case has been before the proper authorities for more than a month, yet nothing has come of it. While war allowance has been sanctioned for the establishments of all the Civil offices in India, it is only the clerks of the M. A. D. that are left, out in the cold. And what is the reason? Are things selling at a cheaper rate for us? Are we so highly paid that we cannot feel the pinch? Or is it because we are not assertive enough If this is the reason the authorities are bound to be disillusioned! We have had before us the example of ignorant millhands, who goaded by economic distress and want of sympathy on the part of their masters fought and won in the struggle. What they did in Bombay we can do in Poona and elsewhere. Will some honourable member please see about this?

About the many absurdities of this Department which have remained too long hidden from public view I will write later on. For the present I mention only the long hours for which we are compelled to work and the lack of any encouragement and sympathy from the authorities. We request that you will kindly take up our case in your popular daily and see justice done.—Yours, etc.

A CLERK OF THE M. A. D

Poona,

"MRS. BESANTS POSITION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your leader on "Mrs. Besant's Position" is a fairly correct estimate as to what our attitude towards Mrs. Besant should be. I yield to none in my admiration to Mrs. Besant and her selfless work, which alone has metamorphosed the once "benighted province" into a thoroughly advanced political centre. But no sane man should allow prejudice or patriotism to interfere with actual facts. I regret that Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal should have given publicity to what was privately spoken by our leaders during the Congress; and I hold that Mr. Pal, impelled as he was by a "sense of public duty" to defend the Congress against the attacks made by Mrs. Besant, has done a distinct disservice to the country, unwillingly as he himself admits, by making a speech at the Beadon Square. I equally regret that Mrs. Besant, instead of at once contradicting it by reasons, has so far forgotten herself as to throw accusations against one of the noblest sons of India.

So far as his Madras tour is concerned, Mr. Pal did absolutely nothing to wound the feelings of Mrs. Besant—as his speeches reported verbatim in the "Hindu," will doubtless show. In fact his political lectures are surprisingly moderate and in none of his speeches has he made any disparaging reference to Mrs. Besant, except the last one, where he was compelled by the irritating epithets used against him, to say a few words of reply wherein with admirable calmness, though considerably moved, he exhorted the audience to "respect her more than she had respected him." Under these circumstances, I request you to judge fairly of the situation and see if Mr. Pal, so far as his Madras lectures are concerned, deserves the unkind and highly provocative remarks of "New India."

Another painful thing to note is the growth of an unpleasant controversy in our public life. I condemn as strongly as Mrs. Besant some of the mischievous things said of her by a few excited young men of Madras. But, after all, who is responsible for it? Has not "New India" aggravated it by opening a page for abusing the "Hindu" and some of our respected leaders for no sufficient reason? It came to many of us as a surprise that the great nationalist organ should have transgressed the bounds of journalistic decency and etiquette, by suppressing facts and misrepresenting events and conducting a systematic campaign against leaders who are not at all responsible for the actions of the young men whom it has unnecessarily excited. I am, however, glad that the "Hindu" with its wonted dignity has refused to publish letters on the other side, merely for fear of falling a victim to the Anglo-Indian jeer.

Lastly a word about our venerable leader, Dr. Subramaniam. It passes my comprehension how the veteran warrior, who has all along been unflinchingly advocating all the Nationalists' demands, should now retrace his steps and ask his countrymen to "rally round the flag of Mrs. Besant" when all expected him to remove the misunderstandings by mild admonishment to both sides. Obviously it lent colour to the already thickening rumour that Mrs. Besant is busy forming a new party here in direct opposition to the Provincial Congress Committee.

Before I conclude, I express my thanks to you for so clearly defining our attitude towards Mrs. Besant. We must all respect and revere her as we have been doing in the past and though she may differ from us on some of the political questions, we must scrupulously refrain from saying anything calculated to wound her feeling. The debt the country owes to her is irredeemable and I trust that all Nationalists of India will cherish in their hearts the feelings of gratitude for her who has been devoting her old and weary years for the service of India. I would also request my brother Nationalists not to be led away by the misleading allegations of "New India," into thinking that Bepin Babu has acted or said anything derogatory to his position and whatever abuses may be showered on his head by interested wirepullers, let it be remembered he is a man of honour above all things, and is the last man to create bitter feeling or disturbance by vilifying leaders like Mrs. Besant for whom he has, as he always had, the greatest respect.—Yours, etc.,

P. RAMANATHAN.

Madras, March 3.

GRIEVANCE OF TELEGRAPH CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Heartily subscribing to the views of the "A Sympathiser" in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle," and knowing as I do that you are ever ready to champion the cause of the poor clerks, I shall be deeply obliged for a small space in your valuable paper. Perhaps no other clerks in mercantile or Government offices, have more solid ground for complaint and resentment of treatment than the poorly paid Telegraph clerks, inasmuch as their small salary is inadequate to meet the present-day demands while the irregular and unearthly night duties are oftener in their case, than in that of their colleagues of the signalling establishment who are better paid. And yet these are the men whose repeated requests and prayers for the last two years, have had no other sympathetic answer from the authorities than the usual "is under consideration." And over and above this the P. M. G. and tells of his displeasure at their action in wiring an appeal to the Viceroy to relieve their situation which is daily becoming more and more strained

Sir, everyone is aware of the exhorbitant present-day house-rents and the abnormal increase in prices of food-stuffs, clothing and other articles which are absolutely essential for human existence; and while the rest of the world demands immediate readjustment of wages to meet these prices, the telegraph clerks alone are expected to go on without a murmur.

Alas! Are these creatures not human beings? Have they not to face the same prices? —Yours, etc.,

"ONE OF THEM."

Bombay, Feb. 28.

"THE ANJUMAN HOSTEL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The following lines have been written with a full conviction that some space in your valuable columns will not be refused them.

While agreeing with every word of almost all the valuable and pertinent suggestions made by Mr. Z. A. Barni, B.A., in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle", I regret I have to differ from him in some few particulars. His insinuation in his second suggestion that the fate of the teachers is decided on a mere report of the Asst. Secretary, is an unjust blow levelled against the Asst. Secretary, in whose mind nothing but the good of the school is uppermost. From personal experience I can say that he is very vigilant in securing and selecting the best teachers for the school and if in any solitary case he may have been instrumental in bringing about the dismissal of any teacher, I have no doubt that it had been honestly done—if at all—in the best interests of the school. Again in his sixth suggestion Mr. Barni asserts that the Asst. Secretary should be made to walk off from the school building, as he says that his presence there has given rise to many unpleasant episodes in the past; but Mr Barni in viewing things in a prejudicial light has forgotten to remember or has not the opportunity to know that his influential presence has done good in many cases for which his presence there deserves to be all the more desired at least under the present circumstances. I think his presence in the school building is quite essential so long as there is not a class of Life-Members working in the school who would care for the prestige of the school even more than the Asst Secretary. What is required, therefore, is not the ousting of the Asst. Secretary from the school building but the services of a zealous band of Life-Members from amongst whom the Principal and a Vice-Principal should be appointed.

As regards the boarding house, I need not say that residential quarters are attached to many educational institutes for the benefit of the students attending it; but the Sobani Boarding House attached to the A. I. H. school seems to be an anamolous institute as it affords accommodation not only to the students of the A. I. H. school but even to college students. It thus appears to be an institute for the benefit of the Mahomedan students at large and therefore, no restrictions should be imposed on only the High School studen's residing there. If, however, the authorities do not wish to retract the steps they have already taken, they should in fitness of things, exclusively reserve the building for the A. I. H. school students; and so long as they do not wish to take such a step, they cannot possibly justify themselves in their new restrictions on only a small section of the residents. I should like to point out further in this connection that the rent exacted from studen's residing there is very exorbitant—I am told it is Rs. 11 p.m. from each student. Such a high rate of rent nowhere obtains in Bombay. In local college quarters where there is more convenience and greater facilities, the rent is comparatively much cheaper than in this *charitable* institute.

Lastly, Sir, though a non-Moslem, I am prompted to write in this connection as having had a pretty long connection with the A. I. H. school, I look to the betterment of the school as eagerly as any Mahomedan gentleman.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. AKERKAR.

Grant Road, Feb. 27.

SWADESHISM AND THE ROWLATT BILLS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope that you will allow some space for the following few lines in your widely circulated paper.

Various and varied are the methods suggested by our trusted and beloved leaders for opposing the Rowlatt Bills. It is for the leaders to come to a matured conclusion after profound thinking and consultation, but on my humble part I would prefer to suggest that the all-powerful and successfully effective weapon of Swadeshism ought and must not be ignored by us, the Indians. Swadeshism should be the life and blood question to us, the poor and down-trodden Indians. I hope and hope it earnestly that you would also rekindle the movement by your all-powerful pen.—Yours, etc.,

A FOLLOWER OF SWADESHISM.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Dear Sir,—I have perused with interest your article and the correspondence from one of your correspondents, which appeared in your issues of the 3rd and the 5th instant. I am a share-holder and being in touch with the business of this Bank, it naturally aroused my curiosity to enquire in details about this matter; from what I have come to know, please allow me to say that though the majority of high posts have been conferred upon Europeans, yet, there are some Indian officers of merit, who are holding responsible and equally creditable posts.

For the information of your readers, I may mention that the undermentioned are the prominent Indian officers of this Bank:—

(1) Mr. Shamdasani, an experienced and able officer, who is appointed as the Branch-Manager and an Agent, of the branch which is shortly to be opened at the Shroff Bazar, at Kalbadevi.

(2) Mr. R. P. Ghandhi, L L B., who is the Secretary to the Board of Directors.

(3) Mr. A. B. Seremaaba, who holds the post of the Chief Cashier, and who was selected by the late manager Mr. James Macphail, with prospects of rising to higher salary.

(4) A fourth Indian Officer is Mr. K. A. Vakil, B.A., L L B., who before he was appointed by the late Mr. Macphail to the post of the Head of the Share-Department, which is a very extensive department, was working in the Central Bank of India, Ltd., as an an Assistant Accountant. He is well-known to the share-holders and others as an independent able, and talented officer, and besides his academical qualifications, and practical training, He has been awarded certificates for Banking (specialised), one by the London Chamber of Commerce for Banking and the other from the Examiners' Board of the National Union of Teachers of England for Banking and Currency.

These are, a present, the Indian officers of this Bank and in addition to them, there are several Indian clerks whose salary varies from Rs. 50 to Rs. 125 per mensem.

Now, we come to the European staff—

I am informed from personal inquiries that there are five European officers who are indeed very highly paid compared to the Indian officers. They are (1) The General Manager, the Assistant Manager, one Branch-Manager for the Share-Bazar Branch, and two European Accountants, one of whom is the Head of the Current, Hundi and Savings Bank Deposits Department, and the other is the Head of the Loan, Securities and Fixed Deposit Account Department. Thus, there are four Indian officers and five highly paid European officers. This proves that the Directors of this Bank are equally in favour of employing Indians to the high and responsible posts; but the only difference is the difference in the salaries of the Europeans and the Indian officers comparatively and from a point of view of their academical, Banking, and practical qualifications. However, it is hoped that as the Bank progresses in due course the Directors will do away with this distinction.

With all due appreciation of your correspondent's sympathy for the Indian officers, allow me to say that he is not quite correct in his statement that the European officers "are not of wide Banking experience." From exhaustive inquiries made by me, I have come to know that almost all of them are officers of not less than seven to ten years of banking experience; and they are very sympathetic to the Indian members of the staff.

This is only the beginning of this Bank, and though, it is true as your correspondent states, that the majority of the superior officers are Europeans, yet, it is hoped that Sir Dorabji Tata and the other Directors will likewise appreciate the work and qualifications of these Indian officers who are at present working in this Bank, and will soon rank them in the same grade as for salary and other rights, as the superior European officers.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

[While publishing the above letter we think it right to state that it is written by an employee of the Bank.—Editor.]

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BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

A WITNESS AND HIS EYESIGHT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, March 5.

The Special Tribunal resumed its sittings on Monday. The proceedings began with the cross-examination of Mouli by Mr. Norton. The next witness to be called was constable Mohomed Umar. He deposed to the murders. In the course of the examination-in-chief, he stated that a large crowd of rioters came to the grove. The circle inspector asked the joint magistrate to stop it. Otherwise, he said he would, without waiting for his order, ask the constables to fire and then asked the constable to load their rifles. Some rioters, who had enabled witness to run away and save himself approached the joint magistrate. Witness pointed these to Masiullah as those who burnt the injured. One of them enquired from the joint magistrate whether the Kurbani will not take place. The latter replied thrice *nahin hogi*. About 15 minutes after this Sheodayal Singh, Secretary Shab and an armed guard arrived. Sheodayal asked Masiullah: "How did this happen." Masiullah replied, "You got this done and now you ask me." When the Magistrate went into the village after the riot, witness accompanied the party and saw houses and bodies burning in several places. Witness then mentioned the rescue incident at Alladias Kuthia near the *imli* tree. Witness heard cries of "Ali," "Ali," and saw 150 or 200 Mussalmans headed by mounted men. Next morning the Police Superintendent and District Magistrate sent for witness and put questions. Very little was recorded. The District Magistrate was reading his newspaper. Witness learnt Mahant Baramda's name during identification in jail.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton yesterday, witness said the first time his statement was recorded by Mr. Bellairs. He did not then tell him. Puranpershad and the Joint Magistrate actually shook hands. He did not remember his having told the Circle Inspector so. Witness had simply mentioned their meeting. He first mentioned the handshaking incident in the Court on Monday. About two months back he made a statement to Mr. Wallach about his evidence in October. He made a statement to Khan Shaib at Jwalapur and another at Saharanpur. When he made his statement to Mr. Bellairs the Collector was present and reading a newspaper. He made a statement before Mr. Qoad twice but the latter did not record them. He did not mention the name of the Arya Samaj to Mr. Bellairs when he mentioned to him about people with bare heads. Witness did not know of any steps being taken after 18th September for the capture of Arya Samajists. No Arya Samajists were shown him for identification purposes. Witness was at the Jwalapur police station on the 23rd October.

After some questions by the Court the evidence of this witness was concluded.

ILAHIBUX'S EYESIGHT.

Ilahibux of Katarpur was then called. He spoke to some men in the crowd having beaten him with *lathis*.

On the Court reassembling this morning questioned by Mr. Wallach, witness said since the riot his eye-sight had grately deteriorated and his health broken. During identification witness said he was not in his proper senses when he made his statement to the police at Katarpur.

Examined by Mr. Norton witness said he last came to Saharanpur about 12 days ago. He was staying in the police Camp. Mr. Norton was asking witness in English, "Has Nathu told you about the occurrences of 18th September," when witness turning in his direction burst out the reply. "*Huzur ham sunahinai*" causing much laughter thereby. Asked if before he left the court yesterday he had mentioned about the defect in his eyesight, witness said he had mentioned it to the Court Inspector pointing to Mr. Goad. That morning he had never told any offirial about it before. He did not tell doctor at Jwalapur his sight became bad after 8 or 10 days.

Replying to Mr. Tudball he said when he came to the jail for identification his sight was bad but he did not mention it to the official who was present then. Why he mentioned about it to Mr. Goad this morning was he thought he might get some medicine from him. Mr. Goad gave him neither medicine nor letter to any doctor. Mr. Goad never said a word in reply to his petition. (Laughter.) He had told Mr. Goad this morning he won't be able to identify to-day.

During the rest of the cross-examination witness proved very amusing and contradictory.

Abdul Razak, Constable, was called and his examination-in-chief was proceeded with when the Court adjourned.

"GROWN IMBECILE SINCE RIOT."

(From our Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Mar. 6.

At the commencement of proceedings today, Mr. Norton referred to the remark of the Court yesterday that accused Gulabgir had changed his appearance. Counsel explained it was not purposely done by his client. His client did not grow beard before coming to the jail but in the jail he had not been allowed to shave and only two days before the jail authorities had caused him to be shaved.

Mr. Norton then proceeded with the cross-examination of Abdul Razak. He said he was very close to the joint magistrate when Mahomed Umar told him about the incidents. Witness did not hear Umar tell the joint magistrate. Doctor Puranpershad got four Mussulmans under the Imli tree first beaten. Baramdas was present. There was no inspection made of the corpses.

After questioning witness relative to the bodies rescued from Alladia's cornbin, Mr. Norton examined witness relative to the identifications. Shown Mahant Sevadas witness admitted his was a striking personality. He had seen him at Katarpur on the 17th and 18th, but when he made his statement at Jwalapur on the 19th he did not remember about it. After trying to dodge counsel witness finally said he did not know that he was a Mahant or belonged to Pherupur.

Mr. Mohanlal then continued the cross-examination of witness. Asked if on the 18th he did not think it his duty to return to Katarpur immediately after delivering a message with which he was entrusted having regard to the importance of that occasion, witness said 'No'.

The next witness called was Jumma, water carrier. His house was to the west of Rasulanilgar's. When he heard shouts he went out to see what it was. On seeing the crowd proceed towards the graveyard witness accompanied by his wife and children ran out and took refuge in the cornbin at Barukahar's house. After sometime overpowered by heat and thirst he left the bin telling his family to follow and went in search of his cousin. He did not know what happened to his family. He met them on the following day at Dhanpura at a tailor's.

When witness said this Mr. Tudball remarked "I suppose no thanks to him that they did escape."

Witness' cousin was produced in Court as a sort of an exhibit. He came in slings. It was pleaded that he had become imbecile since the riot.

The examination of witness was not concluded when the Court rose.

MR. V. P. MADHAVA RAO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The whole of South India is glad that Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., retired Dewan of Travancore, Mysore and Baroda has made up his mind to go to England, as a member of the Congress deputation. He is eminently fitted to speak on behalf of India. He is an experienced administrator, having guided the destinies of people in the three premier States of Travancore, Mysore and Baroda. In Travancore, he is remembered gratefully for his reforms in the revenue system. In Mysore, his efforts to combat plague are ever remembered. His Police reforms were copied by the Indian Police Commission. He can speak therefore with authority, on administrative problems. In Baroda, he introduced the Representative Assembly.

The South Indians are glad that at his age, he is nearing 70 and is in the best of health, he is proceeding to England. A public address will soon be presented to him.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. SANJIVA RAO.

Bombay, March 3.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 8th February, 1919, were Rs. 8,050, making the total earning for the period 1st October 1918 to 8th February, 1919, Rs. 1,21,792.

BARODA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, March 6.

The following are Wednesday's results of the games in the Baroda Tennis Tournament:—

Men's Doubles:—Fyzee and Chinmulgund beat Damri and Mody 6—1, 6—1.

Men's Singles:—Ranga Rao beat Delves 6—1, 6—1. A. A. Fyzee beat Gaekwar 6—0, 6—0. Doctor beat K. Fyzee 6—4. 6—1. Barclay beat J. A. D. Naoroji 6—2. 6—3. Patel beat Tembe 6—3, 6—2.

Ladies' Singles:—Lady Tata beat Mrs. Whitnack 6—0, 6—4. Miss Kothawalla beat Miss Bailey 6—4, 6—3

BARODA, March 7.

The following are Thursday's results of the Baroda Tennis Tournament:—

Men's Doubles:—Barclay and Ranga Rao beat Doctor and Morenas 5-9 6-1; Aquino and Moulvi beat Nulker and Tembe 6-1, 8-6. Naoroji and Rendall walk over Gaekwar and Shirke.

Men's Singles:—Fyzee beat Doctor 6-0, 6-3; Barclay beat Patel 6-2, 6-2; Robinson beat Aquino 7-5, 6-3.

Ladies' Singles:—Mrs. Walker beat Lady Tata 6-2, 6-4; Mrs. Monck Mason beat Mrs. Kothawala 6-2, 6-2.

OPEN AIR SPORTS.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a programme of open air sports for the working class children was arranged on Friday, the 28th February, at the Dorabji's Chawls, Tardeo. Nearly 75 boys took part in the games, and 35 won the prizes. Mr. S. S. Wagle, distributed the prizes to the winners. Mr. Parulkar addressed the boys a few words of advice. The president in his remarks expressed his full sympathy for the work of the Social Service League. He gave Rs. 25 for distributing sweetmeats to the boys.

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Memoranda

To-day closes Gupta's Sale and Exhibition.

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BENGAL HUMANITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

PRIZE ESSAY SCHEME.

The Hon. Mr. C. F. Payne, Chairman, Calcutta Corporation, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Smith Principal, Bengal, Veterinary College, Mr. F. D. Ascoli, Secretary, Board of Revenue, Mr. J. T. Donovan, Registrar Co-operative Societies Bengal, Rai Bahadur Dr. Chuni Lal Bose and Prof. Bhim Ch. Chatarji of the Benares Hindu University, have consented to select the best essay on the "Milk Problem in India with practical suggestions for solution," for which the Association awards a prize of Rs. 100 this year. The essays must reach the Hony. Secretary, Bengal Humanitarian Association 218, Punchanantala Road, Howrah, on or before the 31st March 1919.

NEW BRANCHES OF ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

New branches of the All-India Home Rule League were opened at Vaghaldhara and Jespore-Khaparwada in the Surat District during last week. At their first meeting resolutions were passed protesting against the Rowlatt Bills.

SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

JACOBABAD, Mar. 1.

18th, 19th, and 20th April 1919 have been fixed as dates of the Sixth Sind Provincial Conference.

Mr. Jamshed. N. Mehta has been elected the President of the Conference.

CATTLE CAMP AT DWARKA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakarsey, of Bombay, has sent a donation of Rs. 20,000 for the maintenance of a cattle camp at Dwarka, his birth place. Three hundred cows will be maintained out of this sum, up to the advent of the monsoon. He has also arranged to buy grass at cheap rates from Bilimora.

LATE PROF. LIMAYE.

At a general meeting of the leading men of the village of Umbargaon, convened in M. M. A. V. School on Monday, to give expression to the feelings of sorrow and mourning, for the sad demise of the late Prof. H. G. Limaye, of Ferguson College. The following resolution was passed.

"That a fund be raised to award scholarships to be designated "The Professor Limaye Scholarship to the poor and deserving students of the school."

Rs. 600 have already been subscribed.

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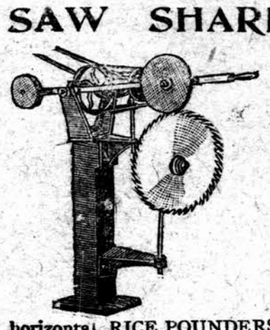
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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(1st Sunday in Sent, 9th March, 1919.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy, Rev. H. E. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; Choral, Merbecke Hymns 90, 94, 255, 324. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles Anthem Chants Hymns 92, 183, 169. Collections for Cathedral Sunday Schools Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—8.15 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6 30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C. M. S.), Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A. Marathi.—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church expenses and poors Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S P.G.), Foras Road.—7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock).—Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi): 8 a.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany. 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister.—Rev. Alex. Robertson. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Holy Communion.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla. 10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School. Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service. Parel.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road—Morning Service, 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor; Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9.45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service, Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (oppo. Post Office, Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., Sermon; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh Day Adventists Church, Apolla Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service: Sunday 6-30 p.m., Saturday 6.30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5.30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7.30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon.—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 9-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa, Masses 7 and 8.30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7.30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses. 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m., Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5-30 and 6.30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

ARMENIAN CHURCH.

St. Peter's (Armenian) Church, Medows Street, Fort.—Mass 9 a.m.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th March 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.940 Inch
Temperature of Air	77.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.6 "
Dew Point	70.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.798 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.9 "
Minimum do	71.0 "
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind	113 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	7	m	9	25	10	7	m	7	14	7
			42					40		
			10	28	0			7	17	6
			29a					58a		
Sat.	8	m	2	26	11	8	m	9	16	1
			55					15		
			4	26	8			9	20	3
			6a					51a		
Sun.	9	m	3	25	8	9	m	10	17	2
			53					22		
			5	25	10			10	21	0
			24a					51a		
Mon.	10	m	5	24	7	10	m	11	18	0
			8					59		
			7	25	8					
			3a							
Tues	11	m	6	24	1	11	m	1	20	8
			42					38		
			8	24	9			1	18	0
			30a					29a		
Wed.	12	m	8	24	7	12	m	2	19	1
			20					51		
			9	26	11			2	17	19
			24a					39a		
Thur.	13	m	9	25	5	13	m	3	18	9
			21					45		
			10	27	6			3	17	6
			7a					31a		

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	7 (Friday)	Sunrise	7h. 0m.	Sunset	6h. 44m.
"	8 (Saturday)	"	6h. 53m.	"	6h. 47m.
"	9 (Sunday)	"	6h. 53m.	"	6h. 47m.
"	10 (Monday)	"	6h. 52m.	"	7h. 47m.
"	11 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 51m.	"	6h. 48m.
"	12 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 49m.	"	6h. 48m.
"	13 (Thursday)	"	6h. 49m.	"	6h. 48m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	2d.	4h.	41-4m. p.m.
First Quarter	9d.	8h.	44 1m. a.m.
Full Moon	16d.	9h.	11-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	25d.	2h.	3 9m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 7th March 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavility clouded. Humidity is lower than usual at a few stations. Both day and night temperatures are above the average except at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—The sky is moderately clouded in the western districts and is clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Rajputana and are moderately clouded in Sind. Humidity is below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average except at Karachi where it is in defect; night temperature is above normal in Sind and locally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except in west Kathiawar, where moderate cloud is present. Humidity is above normal except at Neemuch. Day temperature is below normal at coast stations, but is above normal inland; night temperature is in excess at Surat and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Night temperature is lower than usual in the eastern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is clear and humidity is below normal in the southern districts of the Bombay Deccan; elsewhere skies are lightly or moderately clouded and night temperature is above the average, the excess amounting to 10 deg. at Ahmednagar and 11 deg. at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the west is entering north-west India and is causing heavy cloud in Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab and may determine a few showers in these areas during the day. Temperature, is high in Baluchistan and along the north-west frontier. Weather is also slightly unsettled in the Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th March 1919.

No rain is reported. A fresh western disturbance is approaching the north-west frontier.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th March 1919, was 30.182 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerold for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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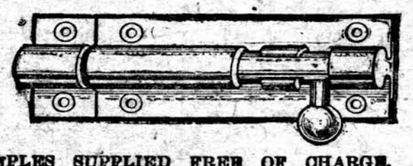
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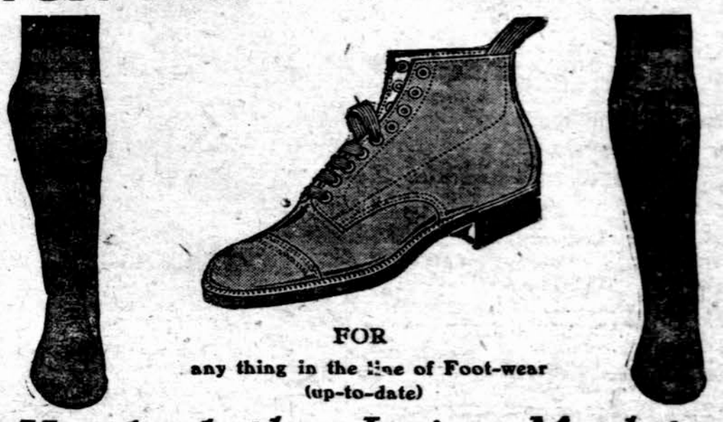
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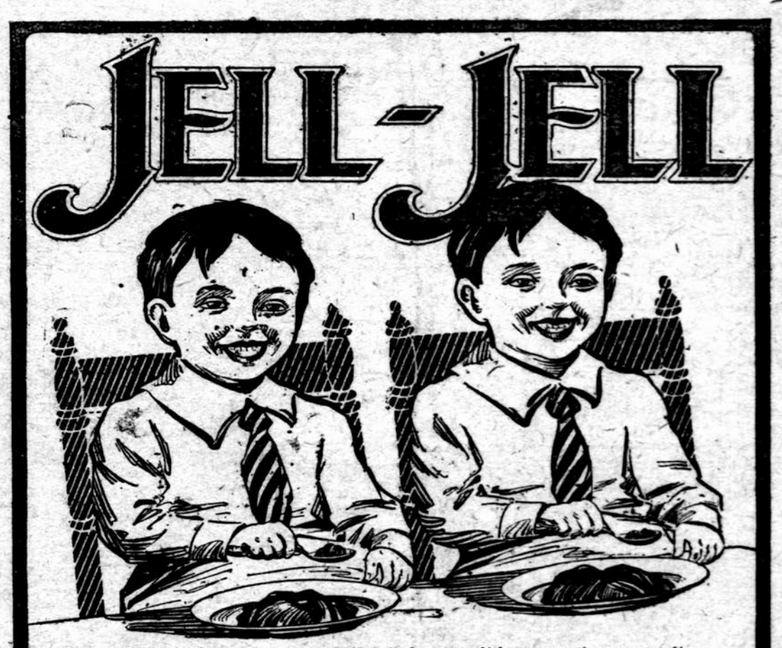
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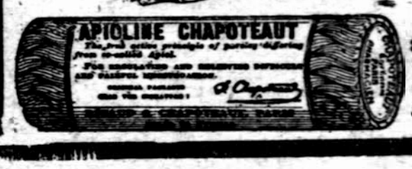
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